

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



For JANUARY, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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| <p>I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of the Gentlemen who assum'd the Characters of E——d C——ke, Esq; and H——m——y S——d——m, Esq; in relation to the War on the Continent, and the hiring 18,000 Hanoverians.</p> <p>II. <i>The Diabolical Courant, or The Hellish Intelligence.</i></p> <p>III. How to get the better of the French.</p> <p>IV. Theatre of the War in Provence.</p> <p>V. Severe Order of the Austrians in relation to the Genoise, with some further Particulars of the Insurrection and Revolt that followed.</p> <p>VI. List of British Forces that are to be in Flanders, and of the General Officers.</p> <p>VII. Reflections on General Fafts.</p> <p>VIII. Cautions against Popish Emissaries.</p> <p>IX. Tyrconnel's Cruelty under King James II.</p> <p>X. Letter from Sir Henry Sidney, to his Son Philip, afterwards the famous Sir Philip Sidney.</p> <p>XI. Killigrew's political Maxims and Prophecies</p> <p>XII. Remarkable List of High Sheriffs of Surrey.</p> <p>XIII. Rebels tried in Southwark.</p> <p>XIV. A——l M——w's Remarks, &amp;c.</p> <p>XV. Lieutenant Moodie's Answer, &amp;c.</p> | <p>XVI. Remarks on the late C—— M——.</p> <p>XVII. The <i>Gown</i> and the <i>Trowzers</i>, an excellent new Ballad.</p> <p>XVIII. Proceedings on Lord Lovat.</p> <p>XIX. Calculation of the great Lunar Eclipse.</p> <p>XX. Complaint of <i>The Beef of Old England</i>.</p> <p>XXI. Reasons against a Naturalization Bill.</p> <p>XXII. Project for an extraordinary Composition.</p> <p>XXIII. Of Masquerades, and Scheme for taxing publick Diversions.</p> <p>XXIV. Further Particulars of the <i>Brest Fleet</i>.</p> <p>XXV. POETRY: The Rural Maid; Jealous Lover; <i>Exeter Assembly</i>; <i>Colin's Confession</i>; Fair Thief; <i>Colin's Comparisons</i>; on <i>Will Gudgeon</i>; for the New Year; Song set to Musick, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Rebels tried; Sessions at the <i>Old Bailey</i>; Malefactors executed, Sheriffs appointed, &amp;c.</p> <p>XXVII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVIII. Prices of Grain, Stocks, &amp;c.</p> <p>XXIX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXXI. A Table of Contents.</p> |
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To which is added, A CATALOGUE of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS, with their Prices.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for T. ASTLEY, and Sold by R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.*

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# C O N T E N T S.

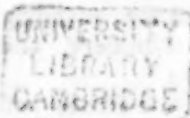
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*About the Middle of January, was Publish'd,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1746, with a General Title, compleat Indexes, and several other Things, necessary to compleat the Volume.





T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1747.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**T**HE following Thoughts are  
sent you, to pleasure your Rea-  
ders, and to vindicate our national  
Honour, by

Jan. 1746-7.

Your, &c.

ANGLO-BRITANNUS.



**H**AVING lately  
been consider-  
ing the Nature  
and Qualities of  
the apish Kind,  
which are of-  
ten apt to imi-  
tate the mean-  
est, the most un-  
worthy, and most hurtful Actions of  
Mankind; a certain Nation occur'd  
to my Mind, the People of which  
have been often compar'd to them,  
as fond of vain Pursuits, and mean  
and trivial Accomplishments, while

January, 1747

they have lost, what are chiefly va-  
luable, their true Religion and Li-  
berties. They are the People from  
whom, by Imitation, the greatest  
Part of our own Fooleries are de-  
riv'd; the Followers of them therein  
approving themselves to be even the  
Apes of Apes: They are the People  
who would lately have enslaved us,  
by stirring up, and assisting in a Re-  
bellion against our rightful and law-  
ful Monarch: And they are the  
People with whom we are now justly  
contending for the Liberties of Eu-  
rope; for as Liberty is a Stranger to  
them, they would utterly deprive all  
others of it. The Author of that  
exquisite Composure, the *Tatler*, tho'  
in another Performance, in which he  
retain'd the Appellation of *Bicker-  
staff*, in the Year 1710, remark'd,  
• That it had been ever impertinent  
• to struggle against that Power, if  
• we had still acted with a secret  
• Approbation of the Manners and  
• Skill of the Enemy above ourselves.

A 2

Things

Things had come to that senseless Height, that Men acted with a certain Despondence against all the Operations and Politicks of a merry Nation, which had undertaken to enslave the World. Forty Years ago, says he, I remember, I was reckon'd mad, when one telling me that the *French King* had 60,000 Men in Arms, and I answer'd, Pray, when did you see Mr. *Churchill*? Do you mind, says the Gentleman, turning to another, his Head is quite about something else. But it was far otherwise, for I knew very well, nothing could be accomplish'd till the *English* had a General, who had a secret Contempt for the Enemy, and march'd on, conscious that he was born for the Reduction of Tyranny and Usurpation upon the Liberty of *Europe*. It is an Observation worthy of Remembrance, 'That Nature does not make a greater Difference between Man and Beast, than Government does between Free-Men and Slaves.' And with Relation to us, the incomparable *Addison*, in his excellent Poem *the Campaign*, has observed,

With native freedom brave,  
The meanest *Briton* scorns the highest  
slave.

Should any of those slavish, vain, and apish People, presuming there might be such a wretched Change, in Consequence of becoming the Apes of them; should they, like their Countryman *Voltaire*, who, in his late Speech to the *French Academy* on his being admitted a Member of it\*, shew'd himself as much capable of *French Flattery*, as before of *Injustice*; like him should they pretend, 'that the *English*, for Bravery, are not equal to what they were in former Times, any more than the Monks and sing-song Gentlemen of *Rome*, are like the ancient *Romans*:' We would have them to know, they are quite mistaken, and that we are now as well capable of curbing their In-

solence. As indeed we have already informed them both by Sea and Land, and as well when fighting against Rebels assist'd by them, as at the glorious Battles of *Dettingen* and *Fontaineuy*. What was said, by the fore-mentioned Poet, of our brave Countrymen commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, may, with equal Justice and Propriety, be applied to our present Forces.

No vulgar fears can *British* minds controul,  
Heat of revenge, and noble pride of soul  
O'erlook the foe, advantag'd by his post,  
Lessen his numbers, and contract his  
host: [space,  
Tho' fens and floods possess the middle  
That unprovok'd they would ev'n fear  
to pass, [bands,  
Nor fens nor floods can stop *Britannia's*  
When her proud foe rang'd on their bor-  
ders stands.

If such be our Countrymen, what may we not hope!—from a noble Army of free-born *Britons*, joined to other the best Troops in *Europe*, and all commanded by our glorious *British* Heroe, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, victorious over Rebels, and ever invincible? To whom, in the Words of the same Poet,

No toils are painful, that can danger show,  
No climes unlovely, that contain a foe.  
And such his fame,  
It bears the force of armies in his name.

#### A succinct Representation of the Theatre of the War in PROVENCE †.

THE large and noble Country of *Provence*, in which lies at present the Scene of War between the Allies and *France*, is bounded by *Dauphiny* on the North; by the River *Var*, the *Alps*, and the County of *Nice*, on the East; by the *Mediterranean* on the South; and by the *Rhone* on the West; which divides it from *Languedoc*. It extends in Length from East to West, forty Leagues, and is about thirty in Breadth, from North to South. The Air of this Country is wholesome, and tempe-

rate

\* See our Magazine for 1746, p. 275.

† Ditto, p. 626.



rate upon the Mountains, but excessively hot and stifling in the Vallies, except upon the Sea Coast, where they have the Benefit of fresh Breezes Morning and Evening. Towards the North and East, the Country is mountainous, but by the Sea Side, and on the Banks of the *Rhone*, it is very even and tolerably good, yields Fruits in great Plenty, but producing neither Timber nor Corn in any great Abundance. Oil and Silk are Commodities of the greatest Value; but what renders it a Country of so great Consequence to *France*, is the fine Ports upon its Coast, particularly *Marseilles* and *Toulon*, which are supposed to carry on at least one Third of the Commerce of *France*.

The first Place of any Consequence in the Country bordering on the *Var*, is *Antibes*, one of the most ancient Towns in *Provence*, about ten Miles South-West of *Nice*; it is far from being considerable in point either of Size or of Wealth; its Port is tolerable, though small, and it is covered by a Citadel of some Strength. When the Allies invaded this Country in 1707, they passed by *Antibes* without reducing it; but that was because the *French* had no Army in the Field, and they were in Hopes of surprising *Toulon*, at least they were sure of not being opposed before they invested that City, and were likewise secure of receiving Provisions, and all Kind of Necessaries from the *English* Fleet intended to attack that City by Sea; but the Case being otherwise at present, it was necessary to reduce *Antibes*, in order to have the Benefit of the Port, and without doubt it had been reduced long ago, if the Revolt at *Genoa* had not hindered the transporting the Artillery for carrying on the Siege by Land. The *English* Squadron have bombarded and destroyed the Town, but the Citadel is out of their Reach. *Cannes*, where General *Brown* has his Head-Quarters, lies near the Sea Coast, at the Dis-

tance of about three Miles from *Antibes*, and over-against it are the Islands of *St. Margaret* and *Honorat*, which by the Assistance of our Seamen have been reduced, a Thing of great Importance for the Service of the Army, by landing Provisions and Forage.

About ten Miles from *Cannes* stands the City of *Frejus*, about half a League from the Sea, where the Allies have a great Body of Troops; from whence it appears they have advanced forty Miles into the Country on this Side. The River *Argens* falls into the Sea a little below *Frejus*, and this River is said to receive its Name from the Clearness of its Waters, the *French* Word signifying Silver. About a League from this River stands the Town of *Luc*, the Head Quarters of M. *Belleisle*, according to the last Accounts we have received from *Provence*.

The Allies have likewise extended their Conquests as far as the River *Verdon*, which lies about twenty-seven Miles from *Antibes*, and consequently have a very large Tract of Country in their Power; and as the *French* have two great Corps of Troops, one on the *Argens*, and the other on the *Verdon*, they are upwards of thirty Miles asunder, and the Army of the Allies between them, which, considering the known Vigilance and Activity of General *Brown*, would afford no great Room for Wonder, if one of them should be surprised. This is a fair and exact State of the Case, as it stands at present, and therefore the Reader may from hence easily judge how improbable a Thing it is, that the Allies should think themselves under any Necessity of providing for their Retreat; and it likewise shews why General *Brown* does not advance farther into the Country, till, by reducing *Antibes*, he is secure of a Port behind him, from whence he may be supplied with whatever he wants.

The

The City of *Toulon* lies in a Bottom about forty Miles from *Fréjus*, and is famous for its Port, where the *French* have their most considerable Naval Magazines. The Town itself is not either very large or beautiful, but the Inhabitants are, generally speaking, in good Circumstances, which is owing to their Trade, and the Business carried on in the King's Yard, where there are always a considerable Number of Ships upon the Stocks. The Place is far from being strong, but there are two Eminences, that of *St. Anne* on the North-East, and Mount *St. Catherine* on the South-East. That of *St. Anne* is very steep, and in a manner inaccessible, and upon it Marshal *Tbesse* took Post with the *French* Forces, when the Place was last besieged by the Allies, and thereby hinder'd them from becoming Masters of it. *Marseilles* is seated on the *Mediterranean*, thirty Miles North-West of *Toulon*, and twenty South of *Aix*; the Country about it is wonderfully fine, and it is believed there are not less than 800 Country-Seats belonging to the Citizens, in the great Plain on the Land-Side. The City is divided into the Old and New, the former, a dirty inconvenient Place, and the latter, one of the finest and fairest in *France*. It is very well fortified, and defended by a Castle and two Citadels. The Harbour is safe and commodious, but will not admit of Ships of above 600 Tons; it is looked upon as a Place of the greatest Trade in the Kingdom, and before the Plague in 1720, the Inhabitants were computed at 100,000 Souls.

*We gave an Account of the Insurrection at Genoa, in our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 649; a few Days before which, the Commissary-General of the Austrian Troops, writ a Letter to the Deputies of the Republick, to the following Effect.*

I Do not at all doubt, but Messieurs the Deputies of the most serene Republick of *Genoa* have been informed by the Mar-

quis *Spinola*, their Resident at *Vienna*, that they have been frustrated in the Hopes they flattered themselves with, of being eased in the third Million of *Genouins* of Contributions; as well as in the Points of Exemption from Winter-Quarters, and the Compensation which they have demanded for what has been furnished by the Republick in Hay, Straw, Wood, &c. And having received by a Courier, dispatched expressly for that Purpose, a Rescript from her Imperial and Royal Majesty of the 22d Instant, which fully confirms what is before mentioned, I am charged to notify in the Name of her Majesty to the Deputies, as I do by these Presents, that her final Will and Pleasure is reduced into what is contained in the Articles following.

I. That the said Deputies of the most serene Republick shall without Fail pay tomorrow and the Day after 100,000 *Genouins*, which remain in Arrear of the second Million, without bringing one Penny to Account for the Compensation for Hay, Straw, &c. as is said before.

II. That with regard to the third Million of *Genouins*, which in like Manner is to be paid, there can no other Modification be accepted or allowed but what follows, viz. That the Republick shall receive the Acquittance of the Fund of the Farm of Salt at *Milan* for the Sum and Capital of 600,000 Florins, so that the Chamber and State of *Milan* shall be thereby discharged, and shall have nothing farther to do therewith. That the Deputies shall charge themselves with the Payment of the Assignations of the Purveyors and Contractors of the Army to the Amount of 400,000 Florins, which Account shall be settled within a Year. And as it is the Intention of her Majesty, that no other Capital shall be accepted, the Remainder of the third Million of *Genouins* must be satisfied in ready Money, or in Bills of Exchange, payable without Delay, or at least in Bills of *Cartolaris*, payable by the Bank of *St. George*. The same Rescript farther confirms what has been before intimated with respect to the Magazines that have been restored; the Purchase of which must be made by the City of *Genoa* by the effective and immediate Payment of 200,000 Florins.

III. For what concerns Winter-Quarters, as the Demand made for the Subsistence of the Imperial Regiments, amounts to the Sum irrevocably fixed of another Million of *Genouins*, and this Subsistence ought to be considered as an ordinary and current Expence, so it is not possible it should be satisfied by Paper or any Assignation; and therefore this last Million must be paid speedily, and without Fail in ready Money, within the Compass of a Month.

At



At the same Time I am charged to signify to the Deputies these present Imperial Resolutions, I cannot allow them any farther Term or Delay than 48 Hours, within which Space it is necessary that they oblige themselves to execute every Tittle of all that has been before-mentioned, and to give such Security, as that my most gracious Sovereign may be perfectly satisfied of the entire and absolute Accomplishment of what has been prescribed upon these three Points. For, failing such full Satisfaction, her Imperial and Royal Majesty has expressly commanded M. the General Marquis de Botta, to proceed without the least Delay to the Execution of the Means prescribed to him.

All this is to serve by Way of Advertisement and Rule to the Deputies of the most serene Republick. It imports them to afford these Presents their most serious Attention, and to take, with regard to them, Measures equally quick and effective. They will likewise do well to reflect upon the fatal Consequences of their acting otherwise. It depends upon them to avoid such.

Given at the Head Quarters of St. Pietro d'Arena, November 30, 1746.

By her Imperial and Royal Majesty's Express Command,

Signed,

The COUNT DE CHOTECK.

It was but 5 Days after this, viz. Dec. 5, that the Insurrection happened, and we shall add the following Account of it to that we have already given.

ON the 5th of December, a Company of Imperial Cannoneers drew out of the Arsenal at Genoa a Train of Artillery, destin'd for the Service of the Army in Provence. Chance, Curiosity, or, very possibly, some other Consideration, had drawn together a great Number of Porters and Chairmen, who look'd on with an Eye, that might be said to repeat what had been whisper'd some Days before, *that the Liberty of the Republick and her Cannon would suddenly depart together.* There happened a Mischance to one of the Carriages. The Cannoneers invited some of the Spectators to assist them. The negative Answer given by the greatest Part, and the Manner in which it was given, provoked the Officer, who commanded the Cannoneers, to employ his Cane, in Hopes that Kind of Persuasion might have met with better Success. But a Shower of Stones, with which himself and his People were suddenly sated, obliged them to lay aside the Business they were about for that Day.

On the 6th, between 50 and 60 Grenadiers were sent to the same Place, where

this Scene had passed, in order to cover the Cannoneers, who had Orders to return to their Work. The same Sort of Spectators that looked on the Day before, were got together again, but in greater Numbers, and all of them provided with Fire-Arms. They came to Blows, no body can tell how. An Officer and 19 Grenadiers were kill'd, and the rest obliged to retire. The following Night was very quiet, as indeed the former had been, and as if nothing extraordinary had passed in either of the Days before.

On the 7th, the Senate order'd 50 Men, of the Troops of the Republick, to take Post at the Gate of *Bisagno*. The People, who, at the Sound of a certain Bell, assembled in an Instant, to the Number of upwards of 10,000, in the Suburbs and in the City, attack'd the Gate of *Bisagno*, without any Ceremony, and made themselves Masters of it. At the same Time, the Post-Office was secur'd, and the Letters taken away, 8 Palaces pillaged, and the Arsenal broke open. The People, by this Time, formed a little Sort of an Army, as well in respect to Numbers, which increased every Moment, as by the Arms and Artillery with which they were furnished, and took Post in the great Street of *Balbi*, the Avenues of which they barricadoed with Trunks, Chests, Tables, and other Furniture, which they brought out of the 8 Houses they had plundered.

These Dispositions were interrupted by a Sort of Truce. Some Propositions were made to the Revolvers. They likewise made Propositions on their Part; and went so far as to demand Hostages. Their other Propositions were not at all less ridiculous and unacceptable than this.

The Doge and Senate, during this Suspension of Arms, sent an Officer of their Troops to the Marquis de Botta, to assure him, that they had no Part at all in this Event, and that they were ready to do whatever he should think fit to command them. The Marquis gave them Instructions to arm the Soldiers of the Republick, who, to the Number of 4 or 5000, were in and about the City, to the End that they the next Day might fall upon the Revolvers, on the Signal given for the Imperial Troops on their Side to begin the Attack.

The Genoise Officer employ'd in this Negotiation, had been formerly in the Service of the House of *Austria*. He was the same Person who commanded at *Nissa* under General *Doxat*, and who was discharg'd when the other lost his Head at *Belgrade*.

On the 8th, agreeable to the Answer given by that Officer, the Imperial Infantry entered into *Genoa*, preceded by about 100 Horse, and some Companies of Grenadiers.

The

The Mutineers saluted them with their Cannon, charged with Cartridge-Shot, and made, from the Posts which they had occupied, so brisk, so regular, and so continual a Fire, that other Measures would have certainly been taken, if the Diversion concerted with the Senate had not hitherto been relied on. However, some Posts were forced, and a good many Prisoners taken, among whom were found *Genoese* Officers in Disguise, and abundance of very honest Gentlemen from the Gallies, who very frankly owned they had their Liberty given them, upon Condition of bearing Arms against the Imperialists. But the Inhabitants in the Suburbs beginning also to rise, and the Number of Revolvers in the City increasing every Moment, instead of diminishing, the Imperialists were obliged to retire fighting, without being able to withdraw 9 Companies of Grenadiers and Fusiliers, of which 2 were in the Mole, and 7 in the *Bisagno*. They were likewise obliged to abandon the Magazines, and a great Part of their Baggage and Equipage; among the rest, the Marquis de Botta and Count Clotack, Commissary-General, lost theirs. But as the only Point in question was to secure the Communication with *Lombardy*, the single Point kept in View was the gaining the Pass of the *Bochetta*, and taking such a Position as might admit of waiting for the Succours necessary for recovering *Genoa*; and this was accordingly executed in the Night between the 8th and 9th, before the Inhabitants of *Ponzevera* could make themselves Masters of the Defiles.

Some Days before this Insurrection, there had been very great Debates in an Assembly of the Senate, on the Subject of the Subsistence of the Imperial Troops. The Minds of the Senators were so heated upon this Occasion, that they were very near coming to Blows. The Doge seeing that the Party that opposed the Demands of the Imperialists were a Third stronger than they that were for complying with that Demand, adjourned the Debate without putting any Question. But having been informed soon after, that a Senator went to the Marquis de Botta, and desired him to take the Republick under her Imperial Majesty's Protection, and had received for Answer, that he had no Orders upon that Head, his Serenity thought fit to send him to Prison, as a Betrayer of the publick Liberty. This Step, which had a very vigorous Appearance, heightened the Uneasiness and Ill-Humour of the People, who were already enough disposed to take Fire; joined to the Insinuations of the Officers up and down the Town, who were very desirous of disappointing the Expedition into *Prouvence*, by making a Diversion of a new Kind, brought about the darling

Scheme of a general Insurrection, by which the Populace were drawn in, to hazard all the little they have left, in favour of those for whom they have sacrificed all they have lost; as if the Way to get out of present Difficulties was obstinately to persist in that Road, by which they were brought into them.

If to these Reflections we add, that it is impossible 6 or 7000 People should get together as it were in an Instant at the Ringing of a Bell, if they had not previously agreed to rise upon that Signal: If we give a due Attention to another Circumstance, which was, that the first Step that the People took after they rose, was to possess themselves of that Gate precisely, which proved of the greatest Consequence to them in the Course of the Insurrection: If we remark, that they plundered only a very few Palaces, and those belonging to several Families, that there were Reasons they should plunder: If we take Notice of the Inaction of the Troops of the Republick, notwithstanding the Measures concerted with the Senate on the 7th. If we remember, that their Officers in Disguise were taken among the Prisoners, and on what Terms the Galley-Slaves were released: And last of all, if we call to Mind, that Expedient, which has so little of a vulgar Notion in it, of securing the Letters at the Post-Office, in order to be apprised of the Intelligence given and received, it is not possible for us to avoid perceiving that \*\*\*\*\*

A LIST of the GENERAL OFFICERS, who are to command in the next Campaign, viz.

His Royal Highness the DUKE, Captain-General.

Sir John Ligonier, General of Horse.

Lieutenant-General Henry Hawley.

Lieutenant-General William Ann Earl of Albemarle.

Maj. Gen. Fuller,	Brig. Gen. Bligh,
Huske,	Price,
Howard,	Mordaunt,
Bland,	Houghton,
Earl of Crawford.	Douglass.

The following is a LIST of some of the principal Officers who go with the two Battalions of Foot to Flanders, viz.

Major Wm. Earl of Penmure,	Col. Witzwilliams,
Major Laforay,	Lord Howe,
Lord Ossulston,	Capt. Draper,
Ld. Geo. Bentinck,	Capt. Wells,
Ld. Geo. Beauclerk,	Capt. Furbar,
Col. Drury,	Capt. Cary,
Col. Hudson,	Capt. Frederick,
Col. Strode,	Capt. Sheldon,
Col. Buchan,	Capt. Whitwell,
Col. Ingram,	Capt. Cholmley.



# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the Appendix, 1746.

*In the Debate about the War on the Continent, and the taking 18,000 Hanoverians into our Pay, which was begun in your Magazine for December, and continued in the Appendix, the next Speech I shall give you, was that made by P. Curriatus, in the Character of E——d C-ke, Esq; the Substance of which was as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,  
S I R,

**I** WAS very much surprized to hear any Gentleman make it a Question, how far we are obliged to assist the Queen of Hungary in the present War, when it is so plain, both from the Treaties subsisting between us, and from the Designs of her and our Enemies, that we are obliged to assist her with our whole Strength. By the first Article of the Treaty of Vienna in 1731, concluded between us and the late Emperor Charles the VIth, we were expressly bound to oppose, *with all our Forces*, the Enterprises of all, and every one who should undertake to disturb the then Emperor, his Heirs and Successors, in the peaceable Possession of the Kingdoms, States and Provinces, which he then enjoyed; and by the second Article of the same Treaty, we were expressly obliged to maintain, defend and guaranty, *with all our Forces*, that order of Succession which his Imperial Majesty had established by a solemn Act of the 19th of April 1713, commonly called the Pragmatick Sanction. This general Obligation was, 'tis true, limited by the second Article of the Accession of the States General in 1732; but by the same Article it is stipulated, that if the Succours therein ascertained should not be sufficient, the same should be augmented, and that if the Case required it, the Al-

January, 1747

lies should assist each other, *with all their Forces*, and even declare War against the Agresor, if the Party injured could not otherwise procure full Satisfaction, Reparation and Security.

Can the greatest Sceptick amongst us doubt of the Queen of Hungary's being attacked in her Dominions? Can any one say, that these Treaties are not still subsisting? Can it be supposed, Sir, that any Thing less than our whole Force will be sufficient, either for defending her in the Possession of her Dominions, or for procuring her any Satisfaction or Reparation for the notable Injuries that have been done her, or any Security against the like in Time to come? Sir, I only wish, that our assisting her with our whole Force may be found sufficient for these Purposes; for that we are by Treaty bound to assist her with our utmost Force, cannot admit of any Question; and if we were not by Treaty obliged, the manifest Designs of our Enemies would make it absolutely necessary for us to do so. From their Attack upon Flanders, as well as Italy, it is evident, that they design to overturn the Balance of Power in Europe, and from the Rebellion they have stirred up in this Kingdom, and are still supporting to the utmost of their Power, it is as evident, that they design to overturn our present happy Establishment, and with it our Religion, as well as our Laws and Liberties. Of the present War, therefore, it may as justly be said as ever it could be of any, that we are fighting *pro Aris et Focis*; and in such a War, can any one doubt of our being under a Necessity to carry it on with all the Forces we are Masters of either by Sea or Land?

As to the Balance of Power, Sir, I know it has been insisted on in

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this

this Debate, that it is in no Danger, nor can be brought into any Danger by the Event of the present War. What Ground there is for this Assertion, I shall beg Leave to examine. What has hitherto been meant by the Balance of Power, is, to preserve such an Equality between the House of *Austria* and the House of *Bourbon*, that the *Dutch* and we may be able, by throwing a little of our Weight into either Scale, to turn it in Favour of which House we please. By the Accession of one of the Sons of the House of *Bourbon* to the Crown of *Spain*, this Balance evidently appeared to be overturned; because, by the Acquisition of the Crown of *Spain*, the *Bourbon* Scale became so weighty, that it would require, at least, the whole Force of the Maritime Powers, upon every Occasion, to give a Turn to the Balance in Favour of the House of *Austria*; and that if these two Monarchies should once come to be thoroughly united and consolidated, even the whole Force of the Maritime Powers, in Conjunction with the House of *Austria*, would scarcely be sufficient to give a Check to their further Designs. As both the *Dutch* and we are trading Nations, it is our Business to avoid, as much as possible, being obliged to engage as Principals in any War upon the Continent of *Europe*; because, when we engage as Auxiliaries only, our Trade remains uninterrupted; and as it was of the most dangerous Consequence to give the House of *Bourbon* Time to establish themselves in the quiet Possession of all the *Spanish* Dominions, both in *Europe* and *America*, because they might chuse a Time to carry their further Designs into Execution, when the House of *Austria* was involved in a War with the *Turks*; therefore that wise and vigilant Prince, King *William*, thought it high Time to concert Measures for obviating these Dangers; and for this Purpose, a few Months before his

Death, he concluded that Treaty with the Emperor and the *Dutch*, commonly called the Grand Alliance, the Design of which was to take from the House of *Bourbon* the *Spanish* Dominions in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*, and give them to the House of *Austria*, by Way of Satisfaction for the Emperor's Claim to the Crown of *Spain*.

From hence, Sir, we may see, what was the Opinion of King *William* and his Council, with regard to the House of *Bourbon*'s being left in Possession of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and all the *Spanish* Dominions both in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*: Their Opinion was, that rather than leave the Affairs of *Europe* in such a dangerous Situation, it was our Interest to engage as Principals in a War; and upon Queen *Anne*'s Accession, her Council were of the same Opinion; for immediately upon her Accession, this very Question, Whether we should engage as Principals or Auxiliaries, was fully debated in her Council, and carried, that we should engage as Principals. Sir, when I consider who were the leading Men in Council at the End of King *William*'s Reign, and Beginning of Queen *Anne*'s: When I consider, that the Lord *Somers* and the Lord *Hallifax* were in King *William*'s, and the Duke of *Marlborough* and Earl of *Godolphin* in Queen *Anne*'s, I have not the Assurance to doubt of their Resolution's having been right; and yet it seems now to be thought, by some Gentlemen in this House, that the Balance of Power can be in no Danger, tho' the House of *Bourbon* should be left in the Possession of all the *Spanish* Dominions in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*, with the Addition of *Lorraine*, *Parma* and *Placentia*.

How to account for this Difference of Opinion, I am really at a Loss, Sir; for I have not heard any solid Reason given, why we should be now less apprehensive of the House of *Bourbon*, or less concerned about



about the Preservation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*, than we were formerly; and as the Opinion of his present Majesty's Council seems to be the same with that of King *William's* and Queen *Anne's*, I confess, that, young and unexperienced as I am, I dare not venture to differ from three such concurring Authorities; therefore I must think, that the Balance of Power is not only in Danger, but that it will be certainly overturned, should we discontinue assisting the Queen of *Hungary* to the utmost of our Power; for in that Case, both she and the King of *Sardinia* would certainly be, at last, obliged to submit to such Terms as the House of *Bourbon* should prescribe; and, I believe, no one now doubts of their Design, to strip her of all her Dominions in the *Netherlands*, as well as *Italy*, the former of which would be annexed to the Crown of *France*, and the latter given to Don *Philip* of *Spain*.

I shall not go so far, Sir, as to suppose, that the House of *Bourbon* would at present push their Designs against the House of *Austria* any further, tho' it is not easy to foresee, how far they might push their Designs, should Success, and the Stupidity or Cowardice of the other Powers of *Europe*, give them full Scope for their Ambition. I shall even suppose, that the *French*, under Pretence of their Regard to Justice, would leave the present Emperor in Possession of *Tuscany*. This, I say, they might pretend to do out of a Regard to Justice; but he must be a weak Politician indeed, who does not see, that their true Design in this would be, to make *Tuscany* serve as a Security for the good Behaviour of the House of *Austria*, and as a Bone of Contention between that House and the Crown of *Spain*. Now supposing the present Emperor were left in quiet Possession of the Imperial Diadem and *Tuscany*, but stripped of all the *Austrian Netherlands*,

and all the other *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, would not the House of *Bourbon* be then more powerful than it was at the End of King *William's* and Beginning of Queen *Anne's* Reign, when the wise Councils of both those Princes concluded, that we ought to venture our All, rather than leave that ambitious House in Possession of so much Power?

Nothing then, Sir, I think, can be more certain, than that the *French* and *Spaniards* design by the present War to overturn the Balance of Power, and the present Rebellion which they are supporting in this Kingdom, makes it pretty evident, that they design to overturn our present happy Establishment as soon as they are able; it remains therefore only to shew, that our neglecting to support the Queen of *Hungary* with our whole Force in the present War, may probably enable them to do so. Sir, I have never heard it so much as suggested, that any Thing less than the utmost Assistance we can give will be sufficient for bringing this War to a happy Conclusion. On the contrary, the Argument against our giving any Assistance is, because the utmost we can give will be ineffectual; and so far I join with those who make use of this Argument, that if we do not assist with our whole Force, we ought not to put ourselves to the Expence or Trouble of giving any at all. Suppose then, we should resolve to give no further Assistance either to the Queen of *Hungary* or King of *Sardinia*, what would be the Consequence? Sir, the latter would, the Moment he heard of our having come to such a Resolution, make Peace upon the best Terms he could procure: By this a free Passage would be opened for the *French* and *Spaniards* into *Italy*; and in one Campaign after this, the former would be stripped of all her Dominions both in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*; so that in order to preserve *Tuscany*, and to get the last

Imperial Election established, both she and her Husband the Emperor would agree to a Treaty of Peace, and thereby surrender the *Netherlands* to *France*, and the *Milanese*, *Mantuan*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, to *Don Philip* of *Spain*.

Could we after this expect, Sir, that the Emperor, or his Consort the Empress Queen, would give themselves any Concern either about us or the *Dutch*; and as the *French* would then have a most numerous Army upon the Confines of *Holland*, and the *Spaniards* a numerous Army upon the Confines of *Portugal*, could the *Dutch*, the *Portuguese*, or any of the *Italian* States, refuse any Favour asked by the House of *Bourbon*? Should that House then demand of the *Dutch* not only to refuse us their Ports, but to join in the War against this Nation: Should they demand of the *Portuguese* and the *Italian* States not only to refuse us their Ports, but to prohibit all Trade and Commerce with us; would these Demands be refused? Could they be refused either by the *Dutch*, the *Portuguese*, or the *Italians*? In these Circumstances, Sir, could we expect to be able to carry on even a naval War for any Time, or with any Success? Could we prevent the Pretender's being brought upon us from *Holland*, *France*, or *Spain*, with a formidable Land Army? And should his Affairs appear to be in such a prosperous Condition, I am afraid it would very much increase his Party both in *Britain* and *Ireland*; for nothing is more true than that *Latin* Adage, *Cum fueris felix, multos numerabis Amicos*.

From what I have said, Sir, I think, it is evident, that we are bound by Treaty, by Interest, and even for the Sake of Self-Preservation, not only to assist the Queen of *Hungary* in the present War, but to assist her to the utmost of our Power, and therefore I need not take up your Time with examining the Question,

what is meant by the Words, *with all our Forces*, which we find in all the Treaties I have mention'd; because for Self-Preservation, surely, we ought to make use of our Credit, we ought to mortgage even to the last Shilling in Case it should appear to be necessary; and I must observe, that if it were laid down as a Maxim, that we ought never to make use of our Credit for the Assistance of any Ally, I believe, no Prince or State in *Europe* would court our Alliance, because they all know, that by Means of the greatest yearly Revenue we can raise even in Time of War, we could give them very little Assistance; and this may be one of the Reasons why the *Dutch*, and those Circles of the Empire which lie contiguous to *France*, seem so backward to engage in the War. They know how deeply our publick Revenue is already mortgaged: They know how popular a Thing it is to exclaim against running the Nation in Debt: They know we have a Party amongst us who, for Reasons which are carefully concealed, have always appeared to be Friends to *France*; and they are afraid, lest that Party, after they have engaged in the War, should prevail with us to desert them a second Time. It must be their Fears that prevent their engaging in the War: It cannot be their Opinion, that the Balance of Power is in no Danger; because nothing can be more evident than that the Power of the House of *Bourbon* would now be greater, should they succeed in their present Designs against the Queen of *Hungary*, than it was at the End of King *William's* Reign, when both the *Dutch* and the Empire engaged most heartily and most readily in the War. Nor is it any Argument against the Balance of Power's being in Danger, that some of the Princes of the Empire seem to favour the House of *Bourbon* in the present War; for we know, that in the Year 1701 too, the Cause of the House of *Bourbon* was



was not only favoured but openly supported by the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*. Not only in *Germany* but in all Countries, the Cause of the Publick is often sacrificed to the Ambition and Self-Interest of private Men; but this, whatever it has been, will never, I hope, be again the Case in this House. The Cause of the Publick will always, I hope, be uppermost here. If so, the Resolutions now proposed to us will certainly, in my Opinion, prevail; and when the *Dutch* and the Empire see, that notwithstanding the heavy Taxes, and the great Load of Debt we labour under, we are resolved to support this War with as much Vigour as ever we did any former: When they see, that we think ourselves now as much obliged to assist in setting Bounds to the ambitious Views of the House of *Bourbon*, as ever we were upon any former Occasion, it will remove their Fears, and of course prevail with both to join heartily in the War.

Having thus, Sir, given a full, and, I think, the only right Answer to the Hon. Gentleman's first previous Question, I shall now beg Leave to examine the other, In what Manner we are to assist the Queen of *Hungary*? Upon which the Hon. Gentleman has given us a Plan of Operations, which to me seems very extraordinary. He says, that we ought to neglect the War entirely in the *Netherlands*, and push it no where but in *Italy*, in order to drive the *French* and *Spaniards* from thence, and then to attack the Southern Provinces of *France*, by which he supposes, we may force the *French* to give up again the *Austrian Netherlands*, even after they have conquered the Whole; and the chief Reason he has given for our pursuing such a Plan is, the Expence and Difficulties the *French* will be put to in supporting the War in *Italy*. Now I shall grant, that it will be much more expensive and difficult for the

*French* to support Armies in *Italy* than in *Flanders*; but this Reason ceases, and the Tables will be turned upon us, as soon as the War is removed out of *Italy* into the Southern Provinces of *France*; for in those Provinces it will be as easy for *France* to maintain her Armies as in *Flanders*, and it will be much more difficult and expensive for the Queen of *Hungary* to send and maintain Armies in the South of *France* than in *Flanders*, because all her Recruits and Reinforcements must make a long Circuit before they can arrive at her Army in the South of *France*; and if *France* is to be attack'd no where else, they and the *Spaniards* together may form a more numerous Army there, than any the Queen of *Hungary* can send against them, were she and the King of *Sardinia* to send all the Troops they have, or can raise, with the greatest Subsidies we can afford them.

By this Plan therefore, Sir, we might perhaps be able to drive the *French* and *Spaniards* out of *Italy*; but we shall never be able to force them to give up the *Austrian Netherlands*, by any Attack we can make upon the South Provinces of *France*; and the certain Consequence of our neglecting the War in the *Netherlands* would be, the *Dutch* agreeing to a Neutrality, and such a Neutrality too as the House of *Bourbon* should prescribe, one Article of which would certainly be, that the *Dutch* should give us, or our Allies, no Assistance in the present War, either in Troops, Ships, or Money. By this Means we should be deprived of a great Number of veteran, well-disciplined Troops, with which the *Dutch* are now assisting us, and a much greater Number they may hereafter send to our Assistance, if they find us resolved to push the War in the *Netherlands* with the utmost Vigour. As the *Dutch* have now above 100,000 Men in their Pay, and may certainly join our Army

Army with near half that Number, at their own Expence, it seems to me a Sort of Paradox to assert, that our best Method for distressing our Enemy, would be to shake off such an useful Friend; and, I think, it is equally a Paradox to assert, that we ought to dismiss the foreign Troops we have now in our Pay, and think no more of hiring Troops from any of the Princes of *Germany*. The Argument made use of for leading us into this Paradox, cannot surely impose upon any Gentleman. It is said, that as the Queen of *Hungary* is to maintain 50,000 Men in the *Netherlands* for a Subsidy of 400,000*l.* therefore if we dismiss the 18,000 *Hanoverian* Troops now under our Consideration, and give the 310,000*l.* we are to pay for them, by Way of additional Subsidy to the Queen of *Hungary*, she may raise and send to *Italy*, 38,750 Men of her own Troops. Is not the Fallacy of this Argument evident to every Gentleman? Has it been said, or can it be supposed, that the Queen of *Hungary* can maintain 50,000 Men for 400,000*l.*? Do we give it her as a sufficient Fund for that Purpose? No, Sir, we give it only to enable her to maintain 50,000 Men in the *Low Countries*; for that they will cost her more than that Sum, I believe no one doubts. This Argument therefore must appear to be fallacious, and should we agree to the Proposition it is brought to support, should we give the Queen of *Hungary* the 310,000*l.* now moved to be given for the 18,000 *Hanoverians*, with their Train of Artillery, it cannot be supposed, that she could raise and maintain above 18,000 Men for a Twelvemonth more than she has now on foot; because, if there is any Difference in the Pay, the Expence of raising such a Number of new Regiments will amount to more than that Difference; and however good the *Austrian* regular Troops may be, neither their Irregulars, nor any new

Regiments they can raise, are comparable to the veteran Troops of *Hanover*.

But supposing we should dismiss all the foreign Troops we have now in our Pay, and resolve to hire none for the future, the Saving would not be so great as has been represented, because we stand engaged to pay a Subsidy for a Term of Years to all the Princes from whom we have, or expect any Troops, except the Elector of *Hanover* alone; and if we had not engaged to pay those Subsidies, or should resolve not to engage to pay any more Subsidies, we might perhaps find the Troops of most of the Princes of *Germany* hired by *France* to fight against us; for as the Empire is not engaged in the War, they might do so without being exposed to the Ban; and such an extraordinary saving Resolution in us, might provoke them to do so, tho' contrary to the general Interest of their Country as well as of *Europe*.

For these Reasons, Sir, I cannot agree with the Hon. Gentleman in the Plan of Operations he has proposed: I am convinced, we could never by such a Plan recover the *Netherlands* for the Queen of *Hungary*, or *Savoy* for the King of *Sardinia*. We might perhaps be able to drive the *French* and *Spaniards* out of *Italy*; but we should never be able to force them to a Peace, and consequently might continue engaged in War, and under a Necessity of paying great Subsidies yearly to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, for many Years to come, which might indeed exhaust our national Stock of Gold and Silver, and consequently render us bankrupt before the War be at an End; neither of which we are in the least Danger of, if the War be pushed with Vigour in the *Netherlands* as well as *Italy*; for with a conquering Army we might as easily enter *France* from the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh* as from *Italy*: This we may do without deserting either



either the *Netherlands* or our Friends the *Dutch*; and an Attack upon both these Quarters would surely be more effectual than an Attack upon the Southern Provinces only, especially as we should have the Assistance of 40 or 50,000 *Dutch* Troops, which we should be deprived of, if we attacked the Southern only.

I shall grant, Sir, that the carrying on of both these Attacks would be a little more expensive to us, while the War lasts, than the carrying on but one; but as this would bring the War to a more speedy Conclusion, the Expence upon the Whole would be less; and if we should run *twenty Millions* more in Debt to Foreigners, I am not at all afraid of our national Stock of Gold and Silver being exhausted by the Payment of their Interest; for as soon as the War is ended, we shall, I hope, begin to pay off a Part of our Debt yearly, which may very soon enable us to reduce the Interest upon all the publick Funds to *three per Cent.* Even according to the Hon. Gentleman's Computation, the fatal Catastrophe he forebodes, must be at such a Distance that no wise Man, no Man free from the Vapours, will give himself any Trouble about it. I think the usual Computation is, to reckon our current Specie at 10 or 12 *Millions*; but supposing it not to exceed 8 *Millions*, and supposing, as the Hon. Gentleman has done, that our Out-goings, by the Payment of Interest to Foreigners, maintaining Ambassadors, and other Monies spent abroad, should exceed the In-comings by the general Balance of our Trade, in the Sum of 120,000 *l.* annually, it would be above 66 Years, before this Draught could entirely exhaust our national Stock of Gold and Silver; and a Misfortune which cannot happen till after so great a Number of Years, and which may by several practicable Means, as well as probable Accidents, be prevented, shall never in the least disturb my Repose,

or present any frightful Ideas to my Imagination. If ever it does, I hope, my Friends will commit me to the Care of some of those Gentlemen who make use of Drugs instead of Arguments.

A I have now answer'd, and, I hope, fully, every Argument made use of against the Motion under our Consideration, except that which was pointed particularly against our taking the Troops of *Hanover* into our Pay, and that which was made use of for a Delay. As to the former, Sir, it is partly answered by my proving, which, I hope, I have done to a Demonstration, that we ought to prosecute the War in the *Netherlands* as well as *Italy*; and as to the Reason we have for expecting, that the Electorate of *Hanover* should send this whole Body of Troops to the *Netherlands* at its own Expence, no one who knows how the Princes of *Germany* maintain their Troops, while they remain in their own Territories, can expect any such Thing. C  
A German Prince, who maintains 20,000 Men of Regular Troops in his own Territories, could not perhaps maintain, at his own Expence, 6000 in a Foreign Territory, with Horses, Waggon, and all other things necessary for the March of an Army; therefore, tho' the Electorate of *Hanover* now maintains above 18,000 Men within its Territories, we cannot reasonably expect that it should send the Half or the Third of that Number, at its own Expence, to join the Army in the *Netherlands*. D  
E We can hardly, indeed, expect, that it should send any, considering the Danger it may be exposed to, and the great Number of Troops it must keep at Home for guarding against Accidents; and therefore, if we do not take these 18,000 Men into our Pay, our Army in the *Netherlands* must be, by that Number at least, less than it will otherwise be, and, I am sure, ought to be. F  
G

As to the Delay contended for, on

on Account of our not having all the necessary Papers before us, when I consider the advanced Season of the Year, and that the *French* have already begun their Operations by besieging and seizing upon the Capital City of the *Austrian Netherlands*, I am surpris'd, Sir, to hear any Gentleman propose a Delay, on Account of a Paper, that cannot be supposed to communicate any new Information to us, or if it can, the Information must relate to Facts which ought not to be made publick. Suppose, Sir, that the States General, in their Resolution of the 14th of *November*, have represented to his Majesty some Particulars in their own Circumstances, which have hitherto prevented their engaging as Principals in the War, ought we to desire that such Particulars should be made Publick? Suppose they have represented some Overtures made to them in Confidence by *France* or *Spain*, and upon express Condition that they should be kept as secret as possible, ought we to desire that such Overtures should be made publick? Sir, if the Resolution of the 14th of *November* contains any Thing that is not repeated or enforced by their Resolution now upon our Table, it must be some such as I have mentioned, and therefore, either we have no Occasion to desire, or we ought not to expect, that such a Paper should be laid before us.

Having now answered all the Arguments made use of against this Motion, permit me, Sir, to add something in its Recommendation. Can we doubt, Sir, of the present Rebellion's having been stirred up, can we doubt of its being supported by *France*? Have we no Resentment? Can we allow a Kingdom that has put such a high Affront upon us, that has attempted the utter Subversion of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, that has denied, or brought into Dispute, our Sovereign's Right to the Crown he sits on: I say, can we allow such a Kingdom to make

an Addition to its Territories, if it be any Way in our Power to prevent it? Sir, if we allow such an Indignity, such a flagitious Attempt, to go unpunished, we shall be despised, we shall become the Scoff of all the Nations round us. I was surpris'd to hear an Hon. Gentleman talk of the Demands of *France* and *Spain*: I was astonish'd to hear it said, that we ought to agree to them if they be moderate. Demands, Sir! They have no just Demands. The Demands are all on the Side of us and our Allies. Was it not the Insolence and the Depredations of *Spain* that forced us into a War against that Nation? Did not the *Spaniards* make a most unjust Attack upon the King of *Sardinia* in *Savoy*, and upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Italy*? Did not *France* begin the present War upon the Continent, by making a most perfidious Attack upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*?

When we consider these Things, Sir, can we talk of the Demands of our Enemies? Can we harbour a Thought of complying with any of their insolent Demands? What fatal Indolence, I may say, what fatal Stupidity, may have seized upon the neutral Powers of *Europe*, can not yet be determined; but this I will say, that if the House of *Bourbon* be allowed to make any Advantage by the present War, if they be allowed to go unpunished, *Europe* can never expect to be in Peace, this Nation can never expect to be in Safety. The last War in 1733 was begun by them, and fatally for *Europe*, as now appears, they were allowed to go off with the Spoils. If they now meet with the same Indulgence, they will never be at Rest. They will begin War after War, till they have ingrossed the greatest Part of the Continent of *Europe* to themselves, and obliged the rest to receive Law from them. Can we in this Nation then expect to be safe, can we expect to be independent?



I shall not say, our immediate Safety, but I will say, our Honour and future Safety depend absolutely upon having the House of *Bourbon* punished for raising the Flames of War now raging in *Europe*, and in this Island in particular.

In such Circumstances, Sir, can we talk against Mortgaging? Can we be afraid of running in Debt, or of increasing the old, or imposing new Taxes? It is good for us, it is good for *Europe*, that we have something to mortgage; and if the War continues, if the House of *Bourbon* does not submit to pay Costs and Damages, I trust in God, we shall find something to mortgage, and Persons to lend, when that House has not a Shilling left, nor Credit to borrow one. We have yet remaining a Multitude of Resources within my Knowledge, and, I hope, a great many that have never occurred to my Observation; therefore, if our annual Expence were double what it is, I am not afraid of our being obliged at last to submit for Want of Money. I hope the House of *Bourbon* will now find themselves as much mistaken as they were in Queen *Anne's* War, and that, notwithstanding the Mines of *Peru*, Great Britain will be possess'd of the last Guinea; therefore, Sir, I shall most heartily agree to the Proposition now before us, and every one of the other Propositions this Day mentioned by my Right Hon. Friend.

The next Speech was that made by F  
T. Sicinius, in the Character of  
H-m—ry S-d—m Esq; which  
was to this Effect.

Mr. Chairman,  
S I R,

WE have for several Years been G  
so ready to embroil ourselves  
with foreign Quarrels, and to enter  
into foreign Engagements, that it is  
very hard to determine what we are

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not bound to by Treaty. By the Words of the Treaties mention'd by the Hon. Gentleman, we may perhaps be bound to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with our whole Force; but will that Gentleman shew me any A Treaty, by which we are bound to assist her with our whole Credit, and for that Purpose to stretch our Credit so far, that in a very little Time we shall be in no Condition to assist ourselves, much less to assist any of our Neighbours? No Minister, even B of late Years, ever yet ventured to bring us under such a ridiculous Engagement; and if any one ever should, the only proper Thing we could do, would be to do as other Nations have done before us, to send such a Minister to the Party he contracted with, that he might answer C with his Head for promising in his Country's Name what it could not, consistently with its Safety or Honour, perform. To me, Sir, it signifies nothing what may be the Consequence of confining such a general D Engagement to the Force we can raise, or make use of, by Means of our annual Revenue, after we have increased that Revenue as much as possible, that is to say, as much as is consistent with the Preservation of our Trade, and the Support of our People: Let the Consequence be what it E will, such general Engagements must be thus confined; and if we have been so extravagant in our Performance of former Engagements of the same Kind, as to render our Alliance or Assistance now not worth seeking, it ought to be a Lesson for us, to be more cautious in Time to come.

But thank God! Sir, this is not as yet the Case: As we are ourselves, we can still make our Allies, the Lords of the Ocean: We can still assist them with a good Body, I believe, of the best Regular Troops in the World; and we can assist them with a considerable Subsidy in ready Money. All this we can do without running in Debt: A little good Oe-

economy

economy might soon enable us to do this, without making use of any Usurer even for the current Service, or having Occasion for a Clause of Credit either in our Malt-Bill or Land-Tax Bill; and while we can do this, our Alliance will be courted, our Enmity will be dreaded, by all the Powers upon the Continent of *Europe*. But if we go on at the Rate we have done for near these *sixty* Years by-past: If, during every War that happens in *Europe*, we are to contract new Debts, and never during Peace to pay off any, or but very little of the old, the Consequence must at last be, that no one will court our Favour, no one will fear our Resentment. It is therefore absurd to suppose that, when we engage to assist an Ally, we mean any Thing more than to assist with as much Force as our annual publick Revenue can at its utmost Stretch support; and more than this, I am persuaded, no Ally ever thought we meant, nor can any one justly expect.

Besides, Sir, there is in all such general Engagements a Condition imply'd, which is, a Probability that our Assistance will be in some Degree effectual. We can never be obliged to send our Troops to be massacred by superior Numbers, nor our Money to be thrown at the Cocks; therefore any Ally that expects our Assistance, in Pursuance of such an Engagement or Stipulation, must manage their Affairs so as to be near upon a Par with their Enemies, or so near, that our assisting with our whole Force, under the Limitation I have mention'd, may render them at least equal. If Accident, or the Ambition of their Neighbours, should unite too many Powers against them; however just their Cause may be, Prudence should direct them to yield to the Torrent they cannot stem, and to endeavour to disunite their Enemies, by complying in the most ready and cheerful Manner with the Demands of some of them. If upon any Occasion they should act other-

wise: If by an imprudent tho' just Obstinacy, they should provoke such a Combination against them, as, with our utmost Assistance, they could not withstand, it sets us free from the Obligation we are under; and this A seemed to be our Way of thinking at the Time the Neutrality for *Hannover* was concluded, and continued, in a great Measure, to be our Way of thinking, till the Misconduct of the *French* in *Germany* set the Queen of *Hungary* more upon a Par with her B Enemies, than could otherwise have been expected.

Thus, Sir, we see, that the Treaties between us and the House of *Austria*, imply not only a Limitation, but a Condition, which Condition we once thought sufficient for freeing C us from the Obligation of assisting that House with our utmost Force, and which all the other Guarantees of the Pragmatick Sanction still think sufficient for that Purpose. From these Treaties therefore no Argument can be drawn for the Motion D now under our Consideration, because we are otherwise to give the Queen of *Hungary* as much Assistance as we can give without running in Debt; and because the utmost Assistance we can give, even by our Credit, will not be sufficient or effectual, in my Opinion, for procuring E her the Restitution of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and at the same Time preserving to her and her Husband all the Dominions they now possess in *Italy*. If, then, we agree to this Motion, it must proceed F from our thinking ourselves obliged to do so, either for our Interest or Safety. As to our Interest, it can be no Way concerned, either in preserving the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, or recovering those in the *Netherlands*. The only Interest G we can possibly have, the only Benefit we can reap by assisting the Queen of *Hungary* in the present War, is to compel *Spain* to settle all Disputes with regard to our Trade and Navigation



gation in *America*, and to compel *France* to yield up to us what we have conquered, or may conquer from them in that Part of the World. Can we attain to either of these, by beating the *Spaniards* out of *Lombardy* and *Savoy*, or the *French* out of the *Austrian Netherlands*? But it may be said, that when our joint Arms have been so far crowned with Success, we may then attack the Kingdom of *France* itself, and we may attack the King of the two *Sicilies*; by which Means we shall be able to force the Courts both of *France* and *Spain* to comply with our Terms.

Sir, it would give me great Joy, if common Sense would allow me to indulge any such Hopes. Have we forgot that the King of *Prussia* is in Alliance with *France*? Have we forgot, that the King of *Poland* is Father to the Queen of the two *Sicilies*? If we should engage in either of these Projects, it would produce a Confederacy against us in *Germany*; and when I reflect upon this, I cannot but lament the Circumstances we are in with respect to the present War. As long as the House of *Bourbon* appear to be in a Condition to defend themselves, their Friends in *Germany* and the *North* will remain quiet; but if Success should attend our Arms so far as to be able to attack either, with any Probability of making Conquests in *Europe*, their Friends in *Germany* and the *North* would certainly put a Stop to our Progress. By attacking them with Vigour in *America*, we may, indeed, make Conquests, and thereby reap some Advantage to ourselves; but if we neglect the War by Sea, and in *America*, in order to prosecute it with Vigour upon the Continent of *Europe*, we cannot propose to make Conquests, or to reap any Advantage to ourselves. Consequently, we can have no Inducement from Interest to agree to this Motion: I mean national Inte-

rest, Sir; for, as to private Interest, I shall not pretend to determine.

Then, Sir, with regard to our Safety, it cannot be concerned in the Event of the present War upon the Continent, any other Way than so far as our particular War against *France* and *Spain*, or the Balance of Power in *Europe* may be thereby affected. As to the Balance of Power, it is a Notion invented within these last fifty or sixty Years; invented, I believe, on Purpose for leading this Nation by the Nose into every Broil that has since happened in *Europe*: It is a Notion that has cost us a great many Millions, and will at last, I am afraid, cost us the Loss of our Liberties and Constitution. For as to the other Powers of *Europe*, I do not find, that ever any of them gave themselves the least Concern about it, unless when they were themselves attack'd, or had a View of making some Advantage by the Event of the War. Did ever the *Dutch* engage in any War merely for the Sake of preserving the Balance of Power? Did they ever declare War, or provoke a Declaration of War, upon that Account alone? All the Wars they had against *Spain*, were, we know, for the Establishment or Preservation of their Liberties; and if we examine the Wars they have had against *France*, we shall find, that they never began Hostilities till they were either attacked, or under a most just Apprehension of being attacked. In the Year 1672, it is well known, how they were attacked and almost ruined; and yet they concluded a separate Peace at *Nimeguen*, without much Regard to the Balance of Power, or to their Allies. In the Year 1689, they were upon the Brink of being attacked by *France* before they declared War; and I am persuaded, they would not have given any Assistance to the Prince of *Orange*, in his Design upon *England*, if they had not foreseen, that

they would be attacked by King *James*, had he remained possessed of the Crown of *England*. Then again in the Year 1701, were not the *French* putting daily Affronts upon them, and making continual Incroachments upon their Frontiers, which made it necessary for them to provide for their future Safety by entering into the Grand Alliance. If we look into the Conduct of the *Germans*, and the *Spaniards*, we shall find it the very same. It was never the Balance of Power, but their own immediate Safety or Interest, that made them enter into any War against *France*. No Nation but this has ever made the Balance of Power the chief Object of their Care; but we, in all our late Measures, seem to have thought of nothing else; and to this cant Term we have lately added two others, which are the Neutrality of *Italy*, and the Balance of Power in the North; by which three conjuring Terms, our Ministers now find a Pretence for engaging us in every War, and in every Treaty that happens in *Europe*.

In what I have said, Sir, I would not, however, be thought to mean, that we should give ourselves no Concern about any Thing that may happen upon the Continent of *Europe*. For our own Safety we ought to take Care, that no one Prince shall have it in his Power to give Laws to all the rest; but then we ought never to give ourselves any Concern, unless the Balance be very apparently in Danger, nor ought we ever to be the first or the chief concerned in restoring that Balance; and as to its being at present in Danger, I do not think any Man can really be under such an Apprehension. Should *France* recover and keep Possession of all the *Austrian Netherlands*: Should *Don Philip* be established in the Possession of all the *Austrian Dominions in Italy*, the Great Dutchy of *Tuscany* not ex-

cepted, I do not think the Balance of Power would be in so much Danger, as to make it necessary for us to engage as Principals for divesting them of either of those Possessions.

I am surprized, Sir, that any Gentleman can pretend to be so blind, as not to see the Difference between the Situation the House of *Bourbon* is now in, and that which it was in at the End of King *William's*, and Beginning of Queen *Anne's* Reign. The whole Power of the *Spanish* Monarchy, as well as the *French*, was then under the sole and absolute Direction of one Prince, and one too, who, from the whole Tenor of his Conduct, had appeared to be a great and an ambitious Prince. When I say this, every one must suppose, I mean *Lewis* the XIVth. He had often given Cause to *Europe* to be convinced of his Ambition, and, therefore, when he got the whole *Spanish* Monarchy under his Direction, every Prince and State in *Europe* had Reason to dread his Power. But is the Case now the same with respect to the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*? Have they not of late Years often appeared to be under quite different Directions? Is it not visible, that nothing but their mutual Interest keeps them at present in Conjunction? And, I am sure, no one can accuse the present King of *France* of Ambition, nor has it yet appeared, that he is any Way near so great a Man as *Lewis* the XIVth.

It is this, Sir, that makes the *Dutch*, and all the other States of *Europe*, so little apprehensive of the Balance of Power being in any Danger from the Success the House of *Bourbon* may have in the present War. I believe, many of them are more apprehensive of the Success of the House of *Austria* and their Allies. Some of them have very particular Reasons for dreading any Increase of Power in the House of *Austria*; and I doubt much if the Power



Power of the Crown of Great Britain be a Matter of such Indifference to some others, as it was in former Times. It is the Business of the Queen of Hungary to pretend, that the Balance of Power is in Danger, because she may get by the War: It is the Business of the King of Sardinia to pretend the same, because he has got an Addition of a fine Territory for making use of that Pretence. But what have we got, what can we get, by the Event of the War? England, surely, can get nothing by the Event of the War upon the Continent, and, therefore, our allowing ourselves to be so much governed by what some of our Neighbours imagine to be nothing but a Pretence, may raise Suspensions in them, which must turn very much to our Disadvantage, should we meet with great Success in the War.

But supposing, Sir, that there were some Ground for this Pretence: Supposing the Balance of Power were really in some little Danger, what Occasion have we, or, rather, what Occasion had we to become Principals in the War? Sir, whatever Regard I may have for the Memory of those great Men that were in our Councils at the End of King William's, or Beginning of Queen Anne's Reign, I must say, that, had I been in those Councils, I should, even at that Time, have voted against our engaging as Principals, or declaring War either against France or Spain. I do not question the Abilities of any of the great Ministers mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman; but, I am afraid, our Councils were, at both Times, influenced by something more than the true Interest of England. In the Councils of Princes it often happens, that the ablest Men, instead of advising, employ themselves chiefly in finding Reasons for approving what has been advised by others. Both the Lords Somers and Halifax were of King William's Councils when the Partition Treaty was ap-

proved of, which was certainly one of the most pernicious Treaties we ever made, a Treaty which no one will now, I believe, pretend to justify, and a Treaty which, as to its bad Consequences, was never excelled by any except a late famous Treaty I could mention. The Councils in King William's Time are not, therefore, to be deemed infallible, for no other Reason but because the Lords Somers and Halifax were in them; and as to the Councils in Queen Anne's Time, they were, certainly, influenced by the Duke of Marlborough, her chief Favourite, who had an Interest in the Nation's engaging as a Principal in the War, because he could not otherwise expect to command the Confederate Army; therefore he could not judge without Prejudice, as to the Measures we were to take, and, consequently, his Judgment at that Time can never be of Authority upon any future Occasion.

I am, for these Reasons, suspicious, Sir, that private Interest, or, perhaps, a foreign Interest, prevailed at both these Times over the publick or national Interest; but whether it was our Interest or no to engage in that War as Principals, it is very certain, that after we did engage as such, our Confederates threw the largest Share of the Burden of the War upon our Shoulders. The Dutch continued their Trade both with France and Spain during the whole Time of the War, and would engage in no new Subsidy or Expence, unless we agreed to pay the greatest Part of it; and the Emperor was more intent upon oppressing his Protestant Subjects in Hungary, than upon prosecuting the War we had engaged in for the Benefit of his Family: Tho' Experience has now shewn us, how useful those Subjects might have been in the War, had he taken any Measure for gaining their Affections. But what was worse than all this, the Dutch obliged us to prosecute the

the War in that Method, which was most tedious and expensive; for I will say this in Praise of the Duke of Marlborough, that, notwithstanding the Advantages he made by the Continuance of the War, he formed several Plans that would have brought it to a speedy Conclusion; particularly, after his taking *Ostend* and *Newport*, he proposed to pass by *Dunkirk*, and march directly to *Calais*, which, being then ill-fortified and worse provided with a Garrison, he might have reduced in a few Days; and from thence he proposed to march along the Coast, and after having made himself Master of *Picardy* and *Normandy*, to march directly to *Paris*. All this he might have done in one Campaign, because there were no well-fortified Towns in his Way, and during his whole March, his Army might have been plentifully provided, and greatly reinforced from *England*, by Means of our Fleet, which made us Masters of the Channel. But by this Plan the *Dutch* would have lost the Advantage of serving our Army with Provisions, as well as some greater Advantages they expected, and, therefore, they positively refused to join in it, under Pretence that their Country would, in the mean Time, be over-run by the *French* Army; tho' it was evident, that the Duke of Marlborough would have been at the Gates of *Paris*, before the *French* Army in *Flanders* could have made any great Impression upon the *Dutch* Frontier; and, therefore, that Army would certainly have been obliged to march back towards *Paris*, in order to defend, if possible, the Capital of their Kingdom. This Anecdote with regard to the Conduct of the last War, I have mentioned, Sir, to shew, that we can never expect the Assistance of the *Dutch* in making an Attack upon *France* from the *Dutchy* of *Luxemburg*; for they will make the same Objection against that Plan, which they made against this

of the Duke of Marlborough's, and with much more Reason; because, the Distance between *Luxemburg* and *Paris*, is greater than that between *Calais* and *Paris*, the Road is more entangled with fortified Towns, and our Army could not be so easily provided for upon its March; therefore, we cannot expect the Assistance of the *Dutch*, unless we prosecute the War in the *Netherlands*, in the same Manner in which they obliged the Duke of Marlborough to prosecute the War in his Time; and, as has been already observed, I doubt much if they will now agree to be at the Expence of all the Sieges.

Sir, it is not the Behaviour of the *Dutch* only, but the Behaviour of every one of our Allies in that War, that should make us cautious of engaging as Principals in any War upon the Continent, especially when the Balance of Power is not in apparent Danger, which is neither the Case at present, nor can be the Effect of the present War; therefore our Safety, so far as it may be affected by the Overthrow of the Balance of Power, can at present be in no Danger, nor can we, upon that Account, be obliged to give the Queen of *Hungary* any greater Assistance than what is consistent with a vigorous Prosecution of our War against *France* and *Spain*, at Sea and in *America*; which brings me to consider our Safety, so far as it may be affected by this War; and in this Respect, indeed, our future Safety may be brought into great Danger, but not by our giving too small an Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary* in the War upon the Continent, but by our giving her too large an Assistance.

Tho' this may at first View appear to be a Paradox, yet, Sir, if we consider one Observation I have already made, it will be found to be a clear Demonstration. If we give the Queen of *Hungary* a very powerful Assistance, and meet with great Success upon the Continent of *Europe*, it



It may encourage her to think of making new Conquests, and to insist upon our supporting her in that, as well as in the Defence of what she was formerly possess'd of. We know by Experience, that the Court of *Vienna* are mighty apt to extend their Views in Proportion to their Success. By the Grand Alliance, as concluded by King *William*, they desired no more, nor did we engage for any more, than to procure to the Emperor, the *Spanish Netherlands*, the *Dutchy of Milan*, and the two *Sicilies*, as a Satisfaction for his Pretension to the *Spanish* Succession; but after they had got this Nation engaged as a Principal in the War, and had met with some Success during the first Campaign, nothing less would serve them than the whole Kingdom of *Spain*, which we engaged to conquer for the Archduke *Charles*, chiefly at our own Expence; and we were so infatuated as to continue in this Resolution for some Time after the Archduke *Charles* became possess'd of the Imperial Diadem and all the *Austrian* Dominions, tho' nothing was more evident, than that this would have defeated the very End for which we had entered into the Grand Alliance, I mean the Preservation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*. A Change in our Administration brought us back, indeed, to our Senses, but did not alter the Views of the Court of *Vienna*; so that we were obliged to break off from the Alliance, and negotiate a separate Peace.

The Case, Sir, will probably be now the same. If we give the Queen of *Hungary* a very powerful Assistance, we must in the mean Time neglect doing any Thing for ourselves in *America*; and as she, by Means of such an Assistance, may probably meet with Success, she will begin to form Projects of Conquest: This, as I have already observed, will provoke some of the neutral Powers of *Europe*, and some perhaps we little expect at present, to declare

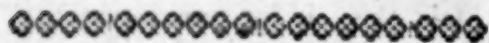
in Favour of *France*, which will give the Scales a new Turn against us; and when we are intirely exhausted, as we must soon be at the Rate we are going on, the Queen of *Hungary* will be compelled to submit to a separate Peace, and to leave us, with empty Coffers and no Credit, to carry on a War by ourselves alone, against the whole House of *Bourbon*.

Gentlemen may perhaps say, Sir, that if the Queen of *Hungary* should begin to extend her Views farther than we think convenient, we may always procure good Terms for ourselves, both from *France* and *Spain*, by agreeing to a separate Peace, as we did in Queen *Anne's* War; but this we cannot, in my Opinion, now expect. *France* had at that Time no Allies from whom it could expect any Assistance, nor any Method for preventing immediate Ruin, but a separate Peace with this Nation, and therefore the *French* Court were obliged to purchase it at any Rate; but in this War the *French* are almost sure of Assistance, before they can be brought near so low as they were at the End of the Year 1711; and consequently we cannot expect, that the Queen of *Hungary's* Success in this War will ever compel either *France* or *Spain* to purchase a separate Peace with us, no not even at that Price which we may justly insist on. The only Method by which we can obtain this, is by prosecuting the War with Vigour in *America*, and this we may do, in the present State of our Publick Revenue and Publick Credit, even tho' the Queen of *Hungary* should be obliged to purchase a Peace at the Price of leaving *France* in Possession of her Dominions in the *Netherlands*, and *Don Philip* in Possession of her Dominions in *Italy*; which will not, I am persuaded, be her Case for some Years, if we keep a superior Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, and furnish her only with what Money we can spare yearly.

An

An Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to endeavour to inflame our Passions, and provoke our Resentment against the *French* and *Spaniards*, for exciting and supporting the present Rebellion. Sir, in this House, as in every publick Council, we must avoid Passion of every Kind, otherwise we can never deliberate coolly, or determine wisely. Their exciting or supporting a Rebellion can no Way add to our Resentment against them, because in doing so, they did nothing but what they had a Right to do, as being our declared Enemies; and it was our Business, or at least the Business of our Ministers, to prevent its being in their Power to do so. Whether our Ministers have in this Respect done their Duty, will, I hope, be hereafter a Subject for our Inquiry. But supposing that we ought, upon this Account, to have a more than ordinary Resentment against the *French* and *Spaniards*; is it not the best Way, for satisfying our Resentment, to attack them in that Place, where we can the most easily and the most sensibly hurt them, which is not, I am sure, in the *Netherlands*; therefore I am against our continuing to push the War upon that Side, and consequently must be against this Motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]



As there appears much good Sense, as well as Piety, and Zeal for the Protestant Interest, in the following REFLECTIONS, published in the London Courant of the 7th Instant, being the Day appointed for a General Fast, we have therefore thought fit to insert them.

AS the appointing a General Fast, or Day of publick Humiliation for our Sins, by Authority, is as strong a Proof as that Authority can give, of its Regard for, and Confidence in Religion; so it were to be wished, that every one in his Station, would take some Pains to render this solemn Appointment as useful as in his Power it lies. This I apprehend ought to be par-

ticularly the Care of such, as have an Opportunity in any Manner of addressing the Publick; and it is with this View I take the Liberty of giving you the following Thoughts.

There seems to be nothing at present of greater Consequence, either to the People, or the Government of *Great Britain*, than that all *Europe* should be given to understand, we are as truly and conscientiously zealous for the Protestant Religion, as our Forefathers. It is the Business of our Enemies to propagate contrary Sentiments, and to infuse a Notion of our being very lukewarm in Point of Religion, and very careless of our Characters in that Respect. This I look upon to be a most iniquitous and a most dangerous Insinuation, as it tends to spread very bad Opinions amongst the Populace, and to give very bad Impressions of us to Foreigners, both Friends and Foes. The Appointment of such publick Fasts, as that of this Day, is all the Government can do to contradict such slanderous Rumours; and one great View in appointing them, doubtless, is, that all Ranks and Degrees of People may contribute to explode them, by pursuing such a Conduct, as the very Appointment of such Seasons of Humiliation by a Protestant Government directs, and requires from Protestant Subjects.

In Time of War, such Kind of Fasts are the more reasonable, because War in itself is an Appeal to God, and in that Respect, the most solemn and direct Profession of owning that all Things in this World are directed by his Providence. It is but natural therefore, that when we appeal to him for the Justice of our Cause, when we put all, as it were, into his Hands, and submit every Thing to his good Pleasure, we should apply ourselves directly to the Throne of his Grace, and beseech him to give a Blessing to our Councils, and Prosperity to our Arms. In Proportion, no Doubt, to the Zeal, Sincerity, and Ardour of our Petitions, they will be heard or rejected; for they are addressed to him, who is no Respector of Persons, from whom no Secrets are hid, and to whom all Hearts are open. To suggest therefore, that Religion is a vain Thing, or that the State is careless about it, is to publish a Falsehood of a heinous Nature, and to deprive us of those Hopes, which are the sole Foundation of a rational, manly, and christian Courage, than which nothing in Nature is more heroic, and nothing in Fact has atcheiv'd more.

But it may be said, Are not all the Powers engaged in War, at least, nominally Christians? Do they not fast and pray alike, and testify the same Submission to the Deity that we do, tho' there is at the same Time



Time a Certainty that either their Prayers or ours must prove ineffectual? The Innuendo is plainly, that if ineffectual, they are superfluous and vain, and consequently might have been as well omitted. But this Objection, tho' it appears to be subtle, is notwithstanding very fallacious: For, in respect to Justice, do not both Parties seek the Remedy of the Law? Do they not apply with the same Warmth and Earnestness to the Judge? And do they not use their utmost Endeavours so to represent their respective Causes, as to gain his Favour? But does it follow from thence, that there is no such Thing as Justice, or that either of the Parties were to blame in taking the most rational Methods of coming at it? It is the same Thing with respect to States; they expostulate with relation to their Differences, while there are any Hopes of composing them; but when these Hopes are lost, they have Recourse to War, as private Men have to Law, that God by his Providence may decide the Difference.

It is very possible in this, as in the former Case, that both Parties may be very sincere, both believe themselves in the Right, and both act therefore as if they were so, and in that Case their Prayers and Intercessions are very reconcileable to Reason and to Justice. But it may be also, that there is Sincerity on one Side, and Insincerity on the other, in which Case, no doubt, God will distinguish; for shall not the Judge of all the Earth do Right? Or because Hypocrites, who, by playing with the Exteriors of Religion, come to be the most hardened Unbelievers, presume to mock and deride the Deity by false Supplications and Prayers that are not founded in Truth, shall we therefore believe that he can be deceived, or that such Applications are useless? Are not all Operations of War decided by Skill and Courage; and is not God the Author of both? Do not all the Histories of all Ages convince us, that the Race is not to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong; that is, that Events are not governed by Appearances? And shall we not deign to ask at his Hands those Qualities that lead to Victory? He may, it is true, bestow them without asking, but he has enjoined us to ask, and therefore it is our Duty and our Interest to ask them: Our Duty, because he to whom we owe all, and from whom we must receive all, has told us it is so; our Interest, that the World may conceive that we have not a bad Opinion of our own Cause, but that we dare open it freely, and recommend it fervently to the Great God of Truth and Justice, the same who is the Lord of Hosts, and the God of Battles.

EUSEBIUS.

January, 1747

To the AUTHOR, &amp;c.

S I R,

I TAKE this Opportunity to remind my Fellow-Citizens, and indeed all true Lovers of their Country, how necessary it is, and how necessary they but a little while ago thought it, that the Laws against the Papists, should be explain'd where obscure, amended where defective, and the Execution of them enforced under such Sanction, and by such Authority as can alone be effectual for that Purpose. I think I need not call to their Remembrance the insolent Behaviour, and visible Gladness of Heart of almost every Individual amongst them, on the publick Exchange, and in the publick Coffee-Houses, in the Midst of every honest *Englishman's* Fear and Confusion, this Time Twelvemonth; and their Disappointment upon the Success of our great Deliverer the DUKE, was too apparent and too mortifying to be concealed; and that Name, which always will and ought to be held by all good Subjects above Reproach and Slander, was branded by them with Characteristicks of Cruelty and Oppression.

What has put me upon giving this Hint at this Time to the Publick, is the incontestable Evidence, that within a few Months past, has fallen within my Knowledge, of the unwearied Endeavours of these People, and their secret Machinations and Practices upon the Minds of the Young, the Weak, and the Ignorant. If they can but succeed in startling an unwary or inquisitive Mind, they have their Books ready to perplex and confound still further; the Priest is then recommended, or called in, to solve the Difficulties, and the Work is completed. In prosecuting a Design of this Sort, the Ties of Honour, Gratitude, and Friendship, bind like so many Ropes of Sand, and the Cause of God is prophanelly urged to the Destruction of all religious and civil Obligations.

Hence it is, that such frequent Examples are met with, of uncommon Bigotry, and ignorant Zeal amongst the lower Class of People, and I wish I could say that the Corruption had reached no higher. To see Youth born under this Government, and setting out in Life at first with laudable and honest Principles, so far led away as to believe it their Duty, and the Cause of God, to hate their native Country, and even to fight against it, is a Scene that nothing but Experience can make credible. But what shall they deserve, who, whilst they are basking in the Sunshine of this Government, and are enjoying all the Blessings and Privileges of *Englishmen*, are at the same

D

Time

Time incessantly plotting and labouring, in order to work their Fellow-Subjects to such detestable Doctrines and Persuasions?

As I did not sit down so much with a Design to write a Letter of Reproach as of Caution, I hope my Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen will now all unite in such necessary Measures and Precautions, as may effectually secure us, not only from all Apprehensions from foreign and open Enemies, but also from the mischievous Influence and Practices of domestick Traitors, who are every Day secretly undermining and weakening us at home, by instilling into unstable and ignorant Minds such Doctrines and Principles, as are absolutely inconsistent with true Liberty, and the Constitution of this Government: And give me Leave to add my Opinion, that this only can be done, by enforcing the Execution of such salutary Laws, as are already made, and enacting others that may be effectual to prevent these growing Mischiefs, and their dreadful Consequences.

A CITIZEN of London.

*A brief ACCOUNT of the Earl of TYRCONNEL'S Cruelty in Ireland, during the Power of King James II.*

THE Protestant Clergy felt, upon all Occasions, the Weight of Tyrconnel's Wrath. The Priests began to declare openly, That the Tithes belonged to them, and forbid their People, under the Pain of Damnation, to pay them to the Protestant Incumbents. This passed afterwards into an Act of Parliament, by which, not only all Tithes payable by Papists were given to their own Priests, but likewise a Way was found out to make the Popish Clergy capable of enjoying the Protestant Tithes.

The only great Nursery of Learning in Ireland, is the University of Dublin, consisting of a Provost, 7 Senior and 9 Junior Fellows, and 70 Scholars, who are partly maintain'd by a yearly Salary out of the Exchequer. This Salary the Earl of Tyrconnel stopt, merely for their not admitting into a vacant Fellowship, contrary to their Statutes and Oaths, a vicious ignorant Person, who was a new Convert. Nor could he be prevailed with by any Intercession or Entreaty, to remove the Stop; by which in Effect, he dissolved the Foundation, and shut up the Fountain of Learning and Religion. In the House they placed a Garison, and turned the Chapel into a Magazine, and the Chambers into Prisons for the Protestants. One *More*, a Popish Priest, was made Provost; and one *Mackarty*, also a Priest, was made Library-Keeper; and the whole design'd for them and their Fraternity.

One Archbishoprick, and several Bi-

shopricks, and a great many other Dignities and Livings of the Church, were designedly kept vacant, and the Revenues first paid into the Exchequer, and afterwards dispos'd to Titular Bishops and Priests, while in the mean Time the Cures lay neglected; so that it appear'd plainly, that the Design was to destroy the Succession of Protestant Clergymen. Things came to that Height, that most of the Churches in and about *Dublin*, were seiz'd upon by the Government; and at last *Lutterel*, Governor of *Dublin*, issued out his Order, forbidding more than five Protestants to meet together, under Pain of Death. Being ask'd, Whether this was design'd to hinder meeting in Churches? He answer'd, It was design'd to hinder their meeting there, as well as in other Places. And accordingly all the Churches were shut up, and all religious Assemblies throughout the whole Kingdom forbidden, under the Pain of Death.

It were endless to enumerate all the Miseries, which the Protestants of Ireland suffer'd in the Reign of King James: But to give a decisive Blow, there was an Act of Attainder pass'd in Parliament, in order to which every Member of the House of Commons return'd the Names of all such Protestant Gentlemen as liv'd near them, or in the County or Borough for which he serv'd; and if he was a Stranger to any of them, he sent to the Country for Information about them.

In this Act were no fewer attainted, than two Archbishops, one Duke, 17 Earls, 7 Countesses, 28 Viscounts, 2 Viscountesses, 7 Bishops, 18 Barons, 33 Baronets, 51 Knights, 83 Clergymen, 2182 Esquires and Gentlemen: And all of them, unheard, declar'd and adjudg'd Traitors, convicted and attainted of High Treason, and adjudg'd to suffer the Pains of Death and Forfeiture. And to make this Law yet the more terrible, and to put the Persons attainted out of a Possibility of escaping, the Act itself was concealed, and no Protestant allow'd a Copy of it, till four Months after it was pass'd.

KILLIGREW'S POLITICAL MAXIMS and PROPHECIES, lately discover'd in a Heap of musty old Papers.

1. WHEN Wickedness wriggles into high Station with Cunning and Address, the worst of Fools have the best Chance for Preferment, because those only are proper Tools for such a Workman.

2. When a Groupe of Fools has nestled into a warm Situation, they may keep it by Confederacy, in spite of common Sense and Honesty. Thus it has actually hap-

pen'd,



pen'd, that great States have been often hag-rid by a Confederacy of Fools. till the united Breath of an injur'd People has puff'd them to the D—.

3. Athens and Rome in their Declension were sway'd by Orators, who, by cajoling the People with high Pretences to Patriotism, and by lashing the Fools of Power, were the only Men admitted to a Participation of it; for, *the more you lash a Fool, the more he will love you.*

4. Wits also are entitled to the Favour of Fools, because Wit is an Antithesis to the Judgment; nor has it any natural Connection with good Sense, or common Honesty.

5. When therefore Wits and Orators are grafted upon the Stock of Fools, the Fruits will be Corruption, Venality, Rapaciousness, Prodigality, Jobbs, Expeditions ill concerted, and executed worse; Fears of Invasion, Orders, Counter-Orders, a perpetual Fluctuation of Councils, Cowardice, and an universal Determination to make a wrong Use of every fortunate Event.

6. Wisdom will cry aloud in vain for good Policy, for her Voice cannot be heard in the Buz of Fools.

7. The Resemblance of Wisdom then becomes a Candidate of Power; and the Shew of Parts with high Spirit may fill the Place of real Talents; but the Meteor will vanish in a short Blaze, leaving a nauseous Scent behind.

8. When Pride, Presumption, Impetuosity, Self-sufficiency, and a Contempt for others, lift Ambition into the Seat of Power, it must soon tumble down like Phaeton, or set the World on Fire.

9. Whether a mad Fool, or a Combination of wicked Fools, are predominant in Society, its Fate will be the same, for it must sink to Perdition in both Cases: In the former more precipitately; in the latter by a lingering Consumption.

10. As Honesty is the best Policy in private Life, so is it in the Administration of publick Affairs; for, Honesty attracts the Love of all the Virtuous, the Veneration of all the Wicked, and the Confidence of both. But who will trust either a rash, or a dishonest Fool?

11. A Premier, or, in the *Affatick* Stile, a Vizier, may be a fit Instrument of despotick Power, because the Good of the People is no Part of its Policy; but the Government of a free State is not to be safely trusted to any other Hand than that of the Monarch; because, being exalted to the highest Point of Honour, and surrounded with Affluence, he cannot be tempted to misrule, by the Want of any Gratifications which the Heart of Man can reasonably desire.

12. But when a Subject is trusted with the sole Administration of Royal Power,

he is under the strongest Temptations of Ambition and Avarice, to injure both his Sovereign and the People. All his Misconduct he will impute to the Master, and every accidental Success he will assume to himself. The upright Intention of the Crown will be misrepresented to the People, and the Affection of the Subject misrepresented to the Crown. Hence Distrust on one Side, and Disaffection on the other, till both become the Vassals, perhaps the Sacrifice of M——— Power.

13. Thus it shall happen when a Minister dictates to his Sovereign with Papal Authority. But the Tyranny shall be of short Duration: For, as an happy Revolution shall then restore Freedom to her ancient Inheritance, *by a glorious William*; so in succeeding Times shall atrocious Rebellion, *foster'd by M——— Corruption*, be extinguish'd by another *William*, sprung from an illustrious, and an adopted Race of Heroes, the Patrons of Liberty, and Lovers of Mankind.

14. From the same generous Stock shall rise a Legislator, more renown'd from the mild Arts of Peace than all his Predecessors, whose Empire shall be firmly establish'd in the Hearts of his People. Corruption and M——— Influence shall fall prostrate at his Feet. The Combinations of Faction shall dissolve at his Presence: Universal Good shall be the great Object of his Measures, and the Consummation of all his Wishes: His Reign shall be long and prosperous, full of Glory to himself, and Felicity to a grateful People.

*A List of the British Forces that are to be in Flanders the next Campaign.*

D R A G O O N S.

Royal Regiment of North-British, Earl of Stair's.	Queen's Royal Regiment, Sir John Cope's.
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Sir Robert Rich's.	His Royal Highness the Duke's.
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F O O T.

Second Battalion of the first Regiment of Guards.	Royal North British Fusiliers.
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Second Battalion of the third Regiment of Guards.	Royal Welch Fusiliers.
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First Battalion of the Royal Reg. General St. Clare's.	Earl of Crawford's.
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Lieutenant-General Howard's.	Major-Gen. Bragg's.
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Major-Gen. Wolfe's.	Major-Gen. Douglass's.
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Major-Gen. Pulteney's.	Major-Gen. Johnson's.
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Major-Gen. Howard's.	Brig.-Gen. Fleming's.
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	Col. Dejean's.
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	Lord John Murray's.
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	Hon. Colonel Conway's.
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To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

York, January 9, 1746-7.

S I R,

THE following was found printed as a News-paper, in the Library of a Gentleman of this City, lately deceased, who belonged to the Spiritual Court: It seems to have been printed about the Commencement of the late Rebellion, in 1745.—The Oddity of it occasions much Speculation here, and that you'll allow it a Place in your *Magazine* for January, is the Request of several of your Readers, particularly

Your very humble Servant,  
S. R.

## The DIABOLICAL COURANT:

O R,

## The HELLISH INTELLIGENCER.

Published by INFERNAL AUTHORITY.

*Since our last arriv'd the Mail from Rome.*

ROME, **H**IS Diabolical Majesty's Vicar Sept. 2. (vulgarly miscall'd his Holiness) is more indefatigable than ever in the Cause: He has this Day dispatch'd to Prince Charles (who is safely arrived in Scotland) a great Number of Priests of all Sorts, with Indulgencies, Bulls, Absolutions, and particular Orders not to be sparing of Fire and Faggot:—The Prince, we hear, has several *Irish* Priests already with him, who direct his Affairs, and of whom he forms his Privy Council; and whom, even their greatest Enemies must own to be equal to so many Devils in Hell: Our Emissaries in Britain too, who are very numerous, are not idle, but are continually alarming the People with the Danger they are in, the good Qualities of Prince Charles, the Justness of his Cause, and pouring out Invektives against our grand Enemies, the Hanover Family:—And as the Elector and Prince William are both abroad, 'tis to be hop'd, in our next from those Parts, we shall hear something extraordinary.

Yesterday *Te Deum* was sung at St. Peter's, on hearing the News of the safe Arrival of Prince Charles in Scotland. The Pope and old King were both present, and *Ambrosio*, Ambassador extraordinary from his Diabolical Majesty, assisted in his *Pontificalibus*, with the greatest Magnificence and Devotion imaginable.

Last Week at a Convent in this City were committed eleven Rapes, three Murders, 1000 false Oaths, and Lies without Number.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—Since our last nothing new has happened:—The King each Day grows more bigotted and Hen-peck'd:—Our dear Ally the Queen seems to have our Interest at Heart as much as ever;

does all in her Power to make the Court a Hell upon Earth, set the World on Fire, and dispatch as many to the Devil as she possibly can.

HAGUE, Aug. 19.—Our Envoy there writ us Word, he had been a long Time apprehensive of Things growing worse in that Quarter, thro' the mischievous Eloquence of Lord Chesterfield the *English* Ambassador:—But no sooner was his Back turn'd, than *Mammon*, in the Likeness of the *Abbe de Ville*, set all to rights again: He blew a large Quantity of shining Dust into their Eyes, which entirely blinded 'em; has ever since led 'em by a String run thro' their Noses, and when this News came away, had just fix'd 'em, with their Trunk Breeches about their Heels, their Faces turn'd to Paris, and their Backsides bare to London\*.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Every Thing here answers our most sanguine Expectations.—Since our good Friend Cardinal Tencin's Promotion, Immorality appears more in Fashion than ever.—And as this Place is the Fountain-Head for every Thing fashionable, we hope shortly to infect the whole World.—We still add fresh Fuel to the Fire we have kindled in Europe.—The Rebellion is begun in Scotland.—Our Army, in Conjunction with the Spaniards, carry all before 'em in Italy, and we spare no Pains to prove ourselves worthy Allies to his Diabolical Majesty.

## DOMESTICK NEWS.

At the grand Masquerade on Sunday last, held in the large Palace Dungeon, 'tis said, Lord Balaam assum'd the Figure of the *British* Bishop H—g: His Majesty, who was in an Abbot's Dress, we hear, at Sight of him was seiz'd with a cold Sweat, and has

\* We hope all this is false; for, no Doubt, this strange Intelligencer, like his Brother News-Writers, sometimes tells Lies.



has been highly indispos'd ever since; and his Lordship, after a severe Reprimand, has been forbid the Court.

A Treaty of Marriage is now on Foot between a Prince of the Blood-Royal of France and her Highness the Princess *Gorgonissa*: Such an Alliance would cement the Friendship which hath hitherto subsisted between the two Crowns, and would, no Doubt, give Birth to a Race of Heroes firm to the Diabolical Interest.

'Tis said the King of ——— has sold himself to his Diabolical Majesty, (or, as others say, to Cardinal *Tencin*, which is the same Thing) but this wants Confirmation.

The Jesuits have joined in an humble Petition to his Majesty, That, in regard of their many long and unwearied Services, they may for the future have free Admittance into the infernal Dominions, without any other Credentials than their belonging to that Society.—'Tis believ'd their Request will be granted.—And 'tis remarkable, that at this Time, two Thirds of his Majesty's Privy-Council are compos'd of Devils of that Order.

On Tuesday last, at his Majesty's Court of Equity, was finished the Cause which has been so long depending between the Bishops of Rome and the Grand Lamas of Tartary, concerning Precedency, when it was adjudg'd in favour of the former, who are for the future to assume the Title of *Metropolitans of all Hell*.

The same Day was discharg'd from the Office of first Cook of his Majesty's Kitchen, *Alexander M'Latory*, a Native of Scotland, his Majesty being apprehensive of being poison'd by him thro' his excessive Nastiness; and we hear, great Interest is making for the Place, but 'tis imagin'd, *Hiplworxer the Hottentot* will get it, he being equally skilful, and not by many Degrees so nasty as the *Caledonian*.

A Report prevails, that his Highness Prince *Beelzebub* has taken the late Duchess of ——— into Keeping.

'Tis currently reported; that at a private Ball the other Night his Grace Duke *Belial* happening to dance with the Lady *Smekoraninski*, her Grace the Duchess of *Lucifera* was seiz'd with such a Fit of the Spleen and Vapours, that she was forced to leave the Room in great Disorder; but as these Sort of Stories seldom have Truth for their Foundation, we chuse to say no more of it.

Yesterday her Royal Highness the Princess *Sulphurina*, being dangerously afflicted with the Colick, occasioned by eating some green Fruit, a Glyster was prescrib'd, compos'd, as we hear, of melted Lead, *Assa Foetida*, and Train-Oil, which gave her Highness immediate Ease, and brought

away an incredible Quantity of sulphurous Wind, and gross setid Matter.

We can assure the Publick, that the exact Circumference of her Royal Highness's last new Hoop is exactly eleven Yards, three Quarters, an Inch, and Half a Nail.

'Tis rumour'd, that a certain Plot has been discover'd by a certain great Peer, in which certain Lords were deeply engag'd; but as the Certainty of this is not certainly known, we cannot ascertain it for Truth to the Publick.

'Tis with the greatest Pleasure we can acquaint our Readers, that Immorality, and all Manner of European Vices, are become fashionable in Asia, thro' the unwearied Diligence of our Western Emissaries, particularly of our good Friends the *D-itch*, a Cargoe of whom is this Minute arriv'd from Japan.

There are some private Letters which say, that Admiral *V—n* is again in Favour at the British Court, and will shortly be employ'd:—But as this wants Confirmation, 'tis to be hop'd there's no Truth in it.

Yesterday at *Blasphemy-Hall* was a great Swearing-Match between *Mabomet* the Impostor, and *George Fox* the Quaker, for 300 *Louidores*, which was won with Ease by the latter: Great Wagers were laid by the Spectators, who were very numerous.—Pope *Gregory Hildebrand* was to have taken up the Conqueror for the like Sum, but on hearing *Fox*, without coming to a Trial, he own'd his Wager lost.

The Evening of the same Day, as five Gentlemen, just promoted to Places of Profit at Court, were taking the Air with their Ladies, in an open Boat on the River *Lethe*, the Boat, by the Carelessness of the Waterman, chanc'd to overset:—Very luckily none of 'em were drown'd, but to the inexpressible Grief of their Friends and Relations, it has so impair'd their Memories, that they have not only forgot their old Acquaintance, but seem not to have the least Knowledge of themselves.

By our last Advices from the *Iroquois* we are informed, that seven *Dominicans*, and as many *Jesuits*, are just arriv'd there in order to their Conversion; so that for the future we may expect much greater Trade from those Parts than heretofore.

This Morning arriv'd seven large Vessels laden with *Higblanders*: So uncommon a Glut in one Day from the same Place is look'd upon as extraordinary; but as these Fellows are always obliged to perform *Quarantine*, lest they should infect Hell with the Itch (a most troublesome and incurable Distemper in so hot a Country,) our Accounts from thence must be defer'd for some Time.

At the same Time arriv'd 15 more Vessels from the Upper World, deeply laden with Excisemen, Dervises, Gamesters, Fiddlers, Whores, Priests, Players, Attorneys, Old Maids, Methodists, Jews, and such like common Commodities.

To-morrow being the Anniversary of *The Fall of Man*, the same will be solemniz'd with all the Magnificence and Joy imaginable:—In the Evening, by Command of her Royal Highness, will be acted a Play (written by the late Earl of Rochester) call'd *Sodom and Gomorrah*, to which will be added a Farce never acted before, call'd, *Pharaoh in the Red Sea*:—Between the Acts are to be several Entertainments of Musick, particularly a Solo on the Bagpipes by *Quynple*, the famous *Lapland* Musician.

The Place of Poet-Laureat to his Majesty now vacant, we are well assured, is reserv'd for an eminent Laureat still on Earth, who is expected here with the utmost Impatience.

N. B. *The Mails from Constantinople, Goa, and Mexico are not yet arriv'd.*

## ADVERTISEMENT S.

To be dispos'd to the highest Bidder,  
SEVERAL Places of Profit at Court—  
Any Person qualified (i. e. rich) may meet with farther Accounts of them at *Mammon's Office in Damnation-Alley.*

Just published,  
(And sold by the Printer of this Paper,)  
The following Books.

THE Infallibility of the Church of Rome.  
The Fable of the Bees.

A modest Defence of the Convocation.  
S-lm-n's History of England.

With several of the newest modern Plays, Sermons, Poems, Political Essays, Novels, and Romances—All of them by Diabolical Authors.

Just Imported,  
A Fresh Quantity of right Nantz Brandy, Holland-Geneva, double-distill'd British Spirits of several Sorts, of so hot and damn'd a Nature, the Owner defies all Hell to match 'em.—These, and other pestilential Liquors, to be had at the cheapest Rates at *Helogabalus's Head in Brinsford-Highway.*

Printed by JUDAS GUZZLE-FIRE (who formerly serv'd as Devil one and twenty Years to a famous Printing-House at the Hague) at the Sign of *Bonner's Head* in *Hell-Fire-Square*; where all Manner of Printing-Work is done at Reasonable Rates.

*Westminster Journal*, Jan. 10. N<sup>o</sup> 267.

SCHEME for a Tax upon all publick Diversions, such as Opera's, Oratorio's, Plays, Concerts, Balls, Ranelaghs, Vauxhalls, &c.

THERE are Abundance of single Persons, who have by much the greatest Part of their Fortunes in the publick Funds, and by that Means pay little or nothing towards the Support of the Government; for what their Consumption of Apparel or Provisions may produce in Excise or Duty must be very trifling. These Persons, that is, a great Number of them, frequenting very much all the publick Diversions, by a Tax upon them would be oblig'd to contribute a greater Share than they now do towards the publick Treasure. No-body can with Reason object against this Tax, because all these who will may be exempt from it; and for those Persons who have Money enough to spend a good deal in publick Diversions, nothing is more just than that they should contribute a Part of it to the State; especially at a Time when it is so impoverished as to want it greatly.

This Tax might be laid with all the Ease imaginable; to explain which, I beg Leave to offer a few Hints towards shewing the

Manner in which a Method might be found to execute it; as for Example:

No Person whatsoever to be admitted into any Place of publick Diversion, where Money is taken for Admittance by Ticket or otherwise, without a Stampd Ticket, on Pain of Forfeiture of 10*l.* for every Person admitted without one, to be paid by the Master or Proprietor of the Place; 5*l.* to go to the Informer, the other 5*l.* to the Poor of that Parish in which the Place of Diversion is: The Person so admitted to be received as an Informer; the Information to be made within two Days from the Day of Admittance, before a Justice of the Peace: The Fine to be laid by two Justices of the Peace, upon the Oath of the Informer, he producing one Witness of his having been at that Place, where he swears he was so admitted. That all Tickets be stampd *pro rata*, according to the Price they are now at, viz, a Box or Pit Ticket to the Opera or Oratorio to be stampd with two 1*s.* Stamps, and one 6*d.* Stamp; a Gallery Ticket for the Opera to be stampd with one 1*s.* Stamp; a Box Ticket for the Play to have one 1*s.* Stamp; a Pit Ticket for the Play, one 9*d.* Stamp; a First Gallery Ticket for the Play, one 6*d.* Stamp; an Upper Gallery, or Pigeon-Hole, or Upper Seat Ticket for the Play, to have one



3d. Stamp: Tickets for *Ranelagh* or *Vaux-Hall Gardens* to have each one 3d. Stamp: Tickets for the Booths of *Bartolomeo Fair*, *Tottenham-Court Fair*, &c. to have each one 1d. Stamp. The like Proportion to be observed in the Diversions of *Sadler's-Well*, *Goodman's-Fields*, &c. as also in publick Concerts. The Subscribers to the *Opera*, &c. to pay a certain Sum in Proportion to the Subscription.

It may be objected to this, that the Proprietors of all publick Places are hereby exposed to Losses, in Case the Tickets not made use of are not to be returned at the Stamp-Office, or that this Revenue will be exposed to great Frauds, if they are. To prevent which, let there be an Office at all these Places, from whence their Tickets may be delivered: Let the Proprietors provide themselves daily, weekly, or monthly, from the Stamp-Office, with a sufficient Quantity of Blank Stampd Tickets, mark'd at the Stamp-Office with the Name of the Calendar Month, and these Tickets not to serve for another Month: Then let the Proprietors print or write what they think necessary on each Ticket, taking Care always to write the true Date of the Day of the Month and Week strongly on the Stamp itself, on the Penalty of 10*l*. for every Failure, to be laid on them as above; the producing the Ticket to be sufficient Proof, without any Oath but that of having received it at the Place of Diversion, as a Ticket of Admittance. Every Person is desired only to shew his Ticket to the Door-Keeper, to have Admittance, and then to keep it, or tear it immediately, and not to give it up whole to the Door-Keeper; tho' in Effect, according to this Sketch, I do not see what bad Consequence it could have. All Blank Tickets, or Tickets not dated, to be returnable at the End of every Calendar Month\*, or within four Days after.

By this Means, I think, almost all Frauds may be avoided, and a just and equal Tax may be laid; from which might proceed such a Fund as would be of great Service to us in our present Exigencies.—I have sent you these Hints, in Hopes that something of this Kind might be done, preferably to any additional Taxes on Trade, which is already very greatly burden'd.

Chelsea, Tuesday  
Night, Dec. 9.

H. L.

§. To THOMAS TOUCHIT, Esq;  
S. I R,

I Very much approve of the Scheme cast into the publick Treasury by your Cor-

respondent REVOLVER†. But, tho' this is a Thing which concerns us greatly, and is by no Means to be neglected; yet methinks it is rather a second than a first Consideration. The Consequence, which that Scheme at best can but remove or prevent

A the Cause of for the future, is now upon the Nation, and fallen upon it at a Time when the Burthen of it is intolerable. Therefore I think the most material Consideration incumbent upon us, is to contrive some Method, which may as soon as possible lighten at least the additional Load, which from the melancholy Notice we have had, may properly enough be said to be upon us: And then to this let us add our Endeavours to prevent any Thing like it for the future.

In the present great National Exigency, I can think of no Scheme more proper for the answering, in some Measure, this great End, than that of a Composition, in respect to the great Deficiency in the Civil List.

C This, how ungrateful soever it may be, is a Thing frequently practised, and what the trading Part of the World are often oblig'd, and from the Necessity, Nature, and Vicissitude of Things, think it reasonable to submit to. They think it good Luck that they don't lose all, which is sometimes the Case: And among these Men, accustomed to Losses and Misfortunes, a Composition of a Crown, and sometimes half that Sum, in the Pound, is reckon'd a tolerable Dividend.

Creditors usually do this with great Satisfaction, after the best Enquiry has been made into the real Circumstances of the Debtor: And sometimes are so wise to do it themselves, without the Assistance of the Lawyers, who have often the greatest Share where they are employ'd.—To instance only in the large Sum which every Commission of Bankruptcy, of which we have a vast Number, sucks from the Creditors, making a little still less: Nay, those ingenious Gentlemen have attained the Art of taking a great Deal from a Little.

F As to the Deficiency in the Civil List, some are of Opinion that many of the very fortunate and wealthy Creditors would, all Things justly consider'd, be paid in a reasonable Manner by a Composition, perhaps after the least Rate I have mentioned, Half a Crown in the Pound: And they add, that these Creditors should never have had more than that would amount to allotted them; and that they ought in Reason to refund the rest back to their most gracious Sovereign, for the common Benefit and Support

\* The Blank Tickets for Places about ten Miles distant from London, or beyond the Districts of the Penny-Post-Office, to be returnable at the End of every Year, or within two Months after.

† In an Essay on the Reduction of Servants Wages, which he applies to the Affair of the Civil List, the Administration, the King's Household and Servants in general.

port of their kind Benefactor the Nation, in its great Distress.

In this Composition, I imagine that no one Rule, or fixt Sum, can be equally given or justly apply'd to all: Right Reason, I think, is against it, let the Law say what it will. Therefore a very strict Examination should in the first Place be made into the *Wages* and whole Profits of each Place, and also the whole Duty of it; how long the Servant has had that Place, or any other; and what he is known or believed to have gotten by it, or them; and also what his Circumstances and Family are. Then let the House of Commons fix the *Composition Money*, just as they shall find the Case in Reality to be; perhaps from 11. to 20s. in the Pound; which I am confident, as much as it differs, may be done with equal Justice. And much of it ought to be done, in order to destroy the *sucking Hedgehogs* from among the Herd; for they are not, nor cannot be all such, tho' they propagate and increase like other Vermin. They are Creatures of Prey upon the Publick, a Kind of gnawing national Rats, harbouring in and about the great Barn of a Kingdom, and devouring all they can come at.

It is observed, that *Parish Business*, *County Business*, and *Kingdom Business*, is always done at a very dear Rate; and nothing is more common than to hear the Workmen, for some idle selfish Reason, say they have Masters enough, and rich enough to pay. They have certainly more than ordinary Opportunities to make this appear. We have a Kind of Maxim, which proclaims *every's Body's Business to be no Body's Business*: But, in Reality, the Reverse is true, and *every Body's Business is every Body's Business*. Parish Frugality, County Frugality, and National Frugality, is as really and absolutely necessary for such Communities, as it is for any particular Persons, or Individuals in general. Both they and their Wealth have Limits, Bounds, and Bottoms, as well as the private Purfes of the other, of which they are each and all composed: And whatever the Creditors may think, the Nation, as Debtor, feels this to be Fact; for which Reason, some Kind of Retrenchment, at this juncture, seems absolutely necessary.

I will suppose that there is, from some Principle or other, at least a double Portion of *Loyalty* and *Allegiance* in the Breasts of all those who are honoured with being Creditors to the *Civil List*, and in his Majesty's Servants in a particular Manner: And that therefore, in order to create, encourage, and maintain the same Spirit in the large Multitude of their Fellow-Subjects out of Place, tho' with no less Share of the publick Burthen upon them, they will readily, cheerfully, and unanimously agree to

what I have here proposed; and by no Means think a *Composition*, to take so much in the Pound, an unreasonable Thing; especially since they will, as a Part of the Publick, be Partakers of the publick Benefit arising from it.

Those who use their Reason, and make Observations, will plainly see that there is not any Thing in this Scheme, in respect to the Servants of the Government, but what Men in other Conditions of Life are daily subject to. And what is there, I would ask, in the Name, Nature, or Employment of a Servant, so sacred, that shall exempt them from sharing the publick Burden, and conforming, in the common Manner, to the common Lot of Mankind? Surely we may hope they will, or that there will be satisfactory Reasons given why they will or should not.

I don't forget in all this, but am warmly concerned for, the Honour and Glory of the Nation. I think that no Servants, nor their Sovereign Lord and Master the King, whom God long preserve! will, by doing this, suffer any Diminution in Point of Honour and Glory. If nothing be proposed but what the Circumstances of the Kingdom, and Exigency of Affairs makes consonant to the highest Reason; then it follows, that nothing is more glorious and honourable: And this we have sufficient Testimony to take for Fact: So that the Nation and the King will be secure in respect to Glory and Honour. And a ready and cheerful Compliance, or rather voluntary Offer, on the Part of the Servants, will so vastly augment what can reasonably belong to them, that all will have a large and flattering Share. But such Servants to the King who are aspiring after more Honour, may in a very glorious Manner increase it prodigiously, by serving that most glorious and amiable Prince for Honour only. Doubtless, there are many who have got enough in his Service; are full rich enough; and, I will add, at this Time ought to do it, or be double tax'd.

It belongs in a particular Manner to Upper Servants, to what Master soever they belong, to set a good Example to their Fellows in inferior Stations; without which, a well-regulated Family cannot reasonably be expected. And such as are very rich in the King's Service, as such there are, cannot at this juncture set an Example more glorious and worthy of Imitation than that I have just hinted, of serving their most gracious Master a little only for Honour; which would be, methinks, a most glorious Proof of Loyalty, Allegiance, and publick Spirit; and, I will add, would be really serving their *King and Country*, after having long perhaps served *themselves* only.

We



We have had, for the Sake of Order, Frugality, and Moderation, among the Multiplicity of our Laws, some to regulate and fix the Wages of Artificers, Labourers, and Servants; but whether, or how far they have extended to such more fortunate Servants, who have been honoured with their Names on the *Civil List*, is to me not so certain. It is certain, however, that the Thing is possible; and if such Laws have not, they may be made, by that Power whose Consultations we daily pray for a Blessing upon. Proper Laws for this Purpose would, doubtless, be as necessary a Work, and as much for the publick Advantage of the Kingdom, as mending the Roads and Rivers in it, by Acts for Turnpikes and Navigation.

In the Days of *Q. Elizabeth* and *K. James I.* the Justices of the Peace had a Power to assess Servants Wages: And I find that the Haymakers, Hedgers, and Threshers, have been honour'd with confining Laws in regard to their Hire. And I imagine it would be both for the Honour and Benefit of the Nation, if some Laws of a parallel Nature were made and apply'd at this Time to Servants in general, and particularly those of his Majesty, however dignified or distinguished, rather than leave all to the Government of that old Law of Fools called *Custom*, or those of a more recent Date of *Whim* and *Fancy*. If these are sufficient, Statute Laws are superfluous and unnecessary; and if so, the Tribe of Gentlemen who deal in Law, and extract such Fortunes from it, might, for the Benefit of the Kingdom, be disbanded, with the useless Part of the Army, from preying in an unreasonable Manner upon his Majesty's Subjects: And if Servants Wages must bear a Proportion to their Fees, it is impossible for the Nation to subsist under it.

Therefore, Mr. TOUCHIT, if you can think of any Thing which may have a Tendency to make them *reasonable Creatures*, out with it; and you will be both the greatest publick and private Friend to this Kingdom, and to Mankind.

Your humble Servant,

REVISUM.

From the Craftsman, Jan. 10.

Of MASQUERADES.

I LATELY received a Letter from a Correspondent, desiring my Opinion of Masquerades: And I agree with him, that they are not only low and foolish but mischievous, and that, till they are extirpated here, we cannot be said to have wrought an entire Reformation in our Manners.

January, 1747

Would any Parent with his Child to frequent an Entertainment which consists of a large Number of Persons of both Sexes in Masks and antick Dresses, where the principal Conversation consists in abusive Rallery and obscene Discourse, convey'd in Whispers, with a Continuance of Musick and Dancing to assist the Designs of Young Fellows in their Amours there, and where they have Variety of Viands to heat them? All which are favourable Instruments of Debauchery.

I am really astonish'd, when I see an Entertainment of this Sort countenanced by Persons civiliz'd, and who would so much as preserve the Appearance only of Modesty: I am sure it will never meet with Encouragement from those who wish the Establishment of good Morals in a Community.

But I can with Pleasure assure my Correspondent, that Masquerades are not supported by Persons of high Rank and large Fortunes, as they formerly have been: They have of late been chiefly composed of Gamesters, commonly call'd Gamblers, Players, Women of the Town, and Attorneys Clerks: And is not this, as *Shakspear* says, *aworshipful Society*?

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, A—M—'s Remarks, &c.

HAVING now gone thro' the Examination of the Witnesses in my Defence, I shall desire the Permission of the Court, first, to lay before them some Objections to, and Observations upon, the Evidence that has been offered on Behalf of the Crown, in Support of this Prosecution against me; and must take the Liberty to submit to the Court, whether they ought not, in summing up of the Evidence, wholly to lay aside all and every the written Depositions of the Witnesses for the Crown, which have been produced and read to the Court; and not allow them to be admitted or received as legal Evidence, for the following Reasons, viz.

1. For that, by the constant Usage and Practice of Naval Courts-Martial, the Judge-Advocate, or his Deputy lawfully appointed, have the sole Authority to take, from the Witnesses for the Crown, an Account of the several Facts which they know relating to the Charge against the Person to be tried; and thereupon to prepare their Depositions previous to their Examination in Court; and no other Person can legally interrogate the Witnesses, or prepare their Depositions, or any wise interfere therein; the Judge-Advocate having always been considered, from the Duty of his Office, as an impartial Examiner between the Crown and the Accused.

E

2. That

2. That it manifestly appears to this Court, by the Declaration of several of the Witnesses themselves, that they were not previously examined; nor were their Depositions, which have been produced and read as Evidence against me on this Trial, drawn or prepared by the Judge-Advocate, or his Deputy; but by Mr. *Liska*, and his private Agents, (Persons not authorized for that Purpose by any Office or Employment, and consequently not bound, by any particular Duty, to observe or adhere to that Impartiality, in the Examination of the Witnesses, which is strictly incumbent on, and therefore reasonably to be expected from, the Officer whose peculiar Province it is to take such Examinations:) And it further appears, that these Depositions were not formed from the plain uninstructed Relation of the Facts given by the Witnesses themselves to the Examiner (the only Method I ever before knew practised for taking the Examinations of Witnesses previous to a Court-Martial); but were framed from the Answers of the Witnesses to a great Number of written Interrogatories, artfully prepared to lead only to such Facts, as were thought to tend to support and answer the Purpose of the particular Person, by whom these unauthorized Examiners were employ'd; who, doubtless, thought themselves at Liberty, not only to adapt their Questions to the Intentions of their Principal, but also, when they had obtain'd all the Information they could thus extract from the Witnesses, to retain only so much of it, in the Depositions, as appeared to them most likely to attain that End, which they were appointed to serve.

Another Thing, not unworthy of the Observation of the Court, is, That it appears these Witnesses were not examined separately, but many of them together at the same Time, and allowed to hear and observe what each other said (a Practice unknown to any Court of Judicature, in Cases where the Examinations of the Witnesses are reduced into Writing!) by which Means they were led on and encouraged to unite in one concurrent Testimony, and to form one general Battery of Evidence, in Support of the Prosecution, almost in the very Words, of the Charge, placing their Security from being detected, in the great Number of them thus agreeing, not only in Substance, but in the particular Matters inserted in their Depositions, however improbable it might appear, that so many distinct Transactions, as are set forth in their Depositions, should fall so exactly alike under the Knowledge and Observation of so many Persons of different Capacities, and of different Rank, and placed in different Situations in the Fleet. Here indeed the

Gentlemen, directed to manage this Collection of Witnesses, went a little too far, and have made the greatest Part of their Depositions so literally uniform and correspondent with each other, that this alone sufficiently points out and discovers the Manner in which those Examinations were taken, and leaves it impossible for any indifferent Person to believe, that so great a Number of Persons, if they had been examined separately, and in a candid and impartial Manner, could have delivered their several Testimonies in Language and Expressions so nicely similar and uniform, altho' it were to be granted, that their Knowledge of the Facts to which they deposed, and their Experience in Discipline, were most precisely equal.

3. For that several of the Depositions thus taken have, at the Request of the Witnesses themselves, even during my Trial, and while they have been under Examination of the Court, been permitted to be altered, with regard to material and plain Facts, altho' those Depositions had not only been sworn to many Months before, but the Witnesses had also, at their first coming into this Court to be examined, again, upon Oath, declared them to be their Depositions, and had heard the same read over to them without making any Objection thereto, until after they had, in the Course of their Examination by the Court, contradicted their Depositions, and the Contradiction had been pointed out to them.

And, moreover, a great Number of the Witnesses for the Crown have, on their coming into Court, been severally directed, by the President, to attend carefully to their Depositions while they were reading, that, if there were any Mistakes, they might be rectified, before the Court proceeded to examine the Witnesses; and, in Consequence of this Admonition, several Alterations have been made in such Depositions, altho' they had been sworn to long before.

However fully I may be persuaded, that this great Indulgence of the Court to the Witnesses against me, in suffering their Depositions to be so altered and corrected, proceeds only from their Lenity and Compassion to the Evidences (who had been, as I have before observed, artfully led on to concur with each other in relating Facts not so fully within the Compass of their own Knowledge and Observation, as to enable them to abide by their Depositions, when they came to be cross examined in the Court;) yet it is a Point which so materially affects me, that Self-preservation calls on me thus to take Notice of it, as an additional Reason against the Legality and Force of these



these irregular and unwarrantable Depositions. — For, from such a formidable Body of Evidence, thus ingeniously contrived, and wickedly cemented, the Accused can have little or no Hopes of Escape; except that, when the Witnesses come to be separately examined in Court, the Want of that Consistency in them which is the perpetual Companion of Truth, may enable the Prisoner to detect their Falshood, and shew them to the Court in their proper Colours: But if, by Means of their being permitted to alter their sworn Depositions, and thereby to unsay what they had before, on Oath, said, their Evidence is to be considered as rendered consistent and uniform, the Prisoner is then most certainly, by such Indulgence, depriv'd of his principal Guard against such determined Iniquity; and nothing remains for him, however innocent, but to leave the whole Force of their rectified Testimony to the Judgment of the Court; especially as, by this Means, he is wholly prevented from prosecuting those, whose notorious and flat Contradictions between their written Depositions and  *viva voce*  Examinations, would, without any further Proof, have amounted to their Conviction.

However, if the Court should be inclined to receive these Depositions as Proof, yet I beg Leave humbly to insist, that they ought to be restored to their original State, as they stood when first sworn to, without any of Mr. Judge-Advocate's subsequent Reformatations and Amendments: I say, the Judge-Advocate's Amendments; because (with great Deference to the Court I speak it) I humbly apprehend, that the preserving the Depositions (after they had been once sworn to) entire and unaltered, was his indispensable Duty; and no Authority can justify his having acted otherwise.

And altho', even if this is done, I shall still, on Account of the Depositions having been alter'd, remain deprived of the Power of prosecuting the Witnesses for any Matters therein contained, yet thereby the several Contradictions and Variations of the Witnesses, between their Examinations in Court, and their Depositions, will appear the more plain and conspicuous. And, notwithstanding the pointing out and discovering these Variations and Contradictions is a Task, which, for want of my having the Depositions to resort to, I cannot be expected to be very particular or exact in, yet, from the Justice of the Court, who have the Power of inspecting the Depositions, as well as referring to the Examinations taken in Court (and who, as I am advised, are, in all criminal Prosecutions,  *ex Officio* , Counsel for the Prisoner,) I may reasonably hope to have those Inconsistencies fully discovered

and laid open, and, consequently, a proper Allowance made, with Respect to the Weight such inconsistent Testimony should have with the Court, where the Honour and Life of a Commanding Officer are at Stake.

A Old England, Jan. 17. N<sup>o</sup> 140.

The Beef of Old England, to the very Honourable, &c.

Messieurs,

THE great Esteem in which I have been held by all Europe for Ages past, and the many Services I have render'd my Country, might entitle me to a larger Share of your Favour than I at present possess: The glorious Names of *Blake*, *Montague*, and *Russel*, owe their Immortality to my Countenance; and it is well known, that in the last War, by my supporting the Soldiers and Seamen, they were enabled to ransack *Vigo*, and possess themselves of the important Fortrefs of *Gibraltar*. Without Vanity, I may affirm, the Services that I have done my Country are inestimable, as well as innumerable; inasmuch, that I challenge the best among you, to equal them in any Particular whatsoever, conducive to the Honour and Welfare of Old England.

But whatever Prejudices, Messieurs, you may have entertained against me, yet as you are *Men of Taste*, and noted *Connoisseurs* in good Eating, you must allow that nothing is more excellent in its Kind, succulent, or nourishing, than the *Good Beef of Old England*; more especially, as the present Season must needs render you sensible of my being the chief ingredient in your *Mince-Pies*; which, with my noble *Sir-Loins*, delicate *Tongues*, and exquisite *Palates*, constantly afford you most excellent and plentiful Cheer for your *Christmas Tables*, at very *easy Rates*.

Is it not then the more surprizing, that Gentlemen, who are become so intimately acquainted with my Merit, and fatten on my Qualifications, whose Tables I have so long honour'd and distinguish'd in the most ample and yet *cheapest* Manner, should make such ungrateful Returns of late, as to bring me into Discredit and Contempt with the R—I N—y; where, for many Centuries past, I had acquired and supported so great a Reputation, that nothing could have sullied it but Avarice and Corruption, to which alone the Blemishes I have suffered in my Character are to be imputed? You treat me in a Manner quite different to that of your Predecessors; you take me at all Disadvantages of Time, Place, Season, and Age: They never summoned me to the

Publick Service but when in my Prime, in my Strength and Vigour; my *Ribs* well covered with interlining Plumpness and Fat, my *Flesh* with nourishing Juices, and my *Bones* abounding with Marrow. It was then the *Beef of Old England* intough'd the Nerves of Seamen, incountenanc'd their Cheeks, invigorated their Backs, and maintain'd its Pre-eminence and the Honour of the Nation; whilst *Soup-maigre* mortify'd in the Village of a *Frenchman*, and *Poor John* in that of a *Spaniard*.

But you, *Messieurs*, much to my Dishonour and your own, contrary to the Custom and Usage of your disinterested Predecessors, have forced me into the Service of *Old England*, when poor, lean, old, and ill-fed; in all Seasons and at all Times alike, and frequently in the Heat of Weather, without regard to my Constitution: Immers'd in stinking Brine, you have embark'd me in foul and leaky Casks; so that the liquid Preservative, which should have been my Support and Nourishment thro' the Voyage, has often stole away thro' the Chinks, and expos'd my Juices to be dried up and devoured by the Salt; and when by mere Foulness a Cask became continent, the horrid Stench infected me so, as to render me equally incapable of performing my proper Functions in the Service of my Country.

Tho', by this ill Treatment, I have lost my Reputation in the R—l N—y; yet, my good and well-judging Friends, the *Royal African*, *East-Ind*, *Turky*, *Hudson's-Bay*, and *Russia* Companies, still honour me with their Countenance and Favour, whereby I have been able to support and extend my Credit for the Benefit of my Country from Pole to Pole. To the Honour of these my worthy Patrons, who have ever the Interest of *Old England* at Heart, I must declare, that, in supporting mine, they always sought me at proper Seasons, in the best Markets, and at the best Price, when in my Plumpness, Beauty, and Perfection, and in the fittest Condition for their Service: Deposited with careful Industry in the soundest Casks, amidst the grateful Flow of well-seasoned Pickle for my Subsistence, I have passed the *Torrid* and *Frigid Zones*, reached even the *Ganges*, and returned sweet, untainted, and altogether as fit for Service as at my first setting-out.

As Reputation is dear to every one, you, *Messieurs*, must excuse me, if I can no longer suffer mine to be sacrificed to the conniving Indolence of some, and the Self-Interest and Corruption of others, without calling out aloud upon you for Satisfaction:

As the Honour of good *English Beef* is at Stake, and that you have suffered both my own and my Friends private Complaints and frequent Remonstrances to pass unheeded, I am obliged thus publickly to re-iterate them, and interest my worthy Friend *Argus Centoculi* \* in my Cause, for Redress of these Grievances and Injuries; which, if not speedily reform'd, must inevitably end in the absolute Ruin of the N—y, by the corrupt Mismanagement and Abuse of

THE BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.

P. S. My good Countryman and Neighbour, *Bear*, grunts, foams, and grinds his Tusks, at being deprived of so many of his Wives when big-bellied, who are daily impress'd for the Service, to the Destruction of his Species; and Mr. *Hog* intends speedily to lay his Complaints before the Publick,

THE following Letter will shew the virtuous Simplicity, and sacred Regard to Piety, good Manners, true Honour, and publick Spiritedness, that flourished in the glorious Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, which render'd this Nation so famous, and formidable to all its Enemies: And tho' the Language at this Time must seem a little uncouth, yet it would be well for the Nation if the noble and virtuous Sentiments contain'd in it, were more cultivated at this Day, and particularly with Regard to the Education of our Youth; which would free us in great Measure from the melancholy Apprehensions, the Wise and Good cannot help entertaining, when they see the miserable Disregard that is too commonly shewn in forming the Minds of the rising Generation.

A LETTER written by Sir HENRY SIDNEY (Lord Deputy of Ireland in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, &c.) to his Son PHILIP, who was afterwards the famous Sir PHILIP SIDNEY.

I HAVE received two Letters from you, the one in *Latine*, the other in *French*; which I take in good Parte, and will you to exercise that Practice of Learning often, for that will stand you in most Steede, in that Profession of *Lyse* which you are born to live. And sith this is the first Letter that ever I did write unto you, I will not that it be altogether empty of some Advices, which my natural Care of you provokes me to follow, as Documents to you in this your tender Age.

Let your first Actions be, your lifting up

\* The Character for some Time assum'd by the Writer of this Journal.



your Mind unto Almighty God, by heavenly Prayers, and feelingly digest the Words you speak in Prayer with continual Meditation, and thinking of him to whom you pray; and use this ordinarily, and at any ordinary Tyme, whereby the Houre itself will put you in Remembrance to do that Thing which you were accustomed to do at that Tyme.

Applye your Studie, at such Houres as your discrete Master will assign you, earnestly, and the Tyme I know he will so lymit, as shall be both sufficient for your Learning, and safe for your Health. Marke the Sense and Matter of what you read, as well as the Words; so shall you both enrich your Tongue with Words, and your Wit with Matter, and Judgment will grow as Years grow in you. Be humble and obedient to your Master; for unless you frame yourselfe to obey others, yea, and feel in yourselfe what Obedience is, you shall never teach others how to obey.

Be courteous of Gesture and affable to all Men, with Courtesy and Reverence according to the Dignity of the Person with whome you have to doe: There is nothing that so much winneth with so little Cost. Use moderate Dyet, so as after your Meat you may find your Wit fresher and not duller, and your Body more lively, not more heavy. Seldome drink Wine, and yet sometimes do, least being forced to drink upon a Suddaine, you find yourselfe inflamed. Use Exercise of your Body, yet such as shall be without Danger of your Bones and Joints: It will encrease your Force and enlarge Breath. Delight to be cleanly as well in all Parts of your Body as in your Cloathes: It shall make you grateful to each Company, and otherwise, loathsome. Give yourselfe to be merry, for you degenerate from your Father, if you find not yourselfe most able in Wit and Body to doe any Thing when you be most merry. But let your Mirth be ever void of Scurrility and biting Wordes to any Man; for a Wound given by a Worde is oftentimes harder to be cured than that which is given by a Sword. Be you rather an Hearer and Bearer away of other Men's Talk, than a Beginner and Procurer of Speech; otherwise you shall be accounted to delight to hear yourselfe speak. Be modest in each Assembly, and rather be rebuked of light Fellows for maidenhead Shamefacedness, than of your sad Friend for pert Boldness.

Think upon every Word you speak before you utter it, and remember how Nature hath ramped up (as it were) Tongue with Teeth and Lips, all betokening Reins and Bridle to the loose Use of that Member. Above all Things tell no Untruth, no, not in Trifles; the Custome of it is nought:

And let it not satisfie you that the Hearers for a Time take it for a Truth, it will be known to your Shame afterwards; for there cannot be a greater Reproach to a Gentleman than to be accounted a Liar. Study and endeavour your selfe to be virtuously occupied, soe shall you make such Habit of well doeing in you, as you shall not know to doe Ill, though you would.

Remember, my Son, the noble Blood you are descended of by your Mother's Side; and think that by vertuous Lyfe and good Actions you may be an Ornament to that illustrious Family, and thro' Vice and Sloth you may be accounted *Labes Generis*, a Spot of your Kindred, one of the greatest Curfes that can happen to a Man.

Well, my little *Philip*, this is enough for me, and I fear too much for you; but if I find that this light Meate of Digestion doth nourish any Thing the weake Stomach of your Capacitie, I will, as I find the same grow stronger, feede you with stronger Foode. Farewel.

Your Mother and I send you our Blessings, and the Lord grant you his, nourish you with his Feare, guide you with his Grace, and make you a good Servant to your Prince and Country.

Your loving Father,

H. SIDNEY.

#### Farther Particulars of the Brest Squadron.

MR. Henry Kennan and Mr. David Deas, Passengers in the *Snow Eagle*, bound from South Carolina to Bristol, sail'd from Carolina the 9th of August last, and on the 26th, being in Lat. of 42. 30. and Long. 65. 45. West from London, fell in with 57 Sail of French Vessels, and were taken. We found it to be the famous *Brest Squadron*, under the Command of the Duke *D'Anville*, in the *Northumberland*.

On Sept. 2, the *Northumberland* and nineteen other Sail of Vessels were separated from that Part of the Squadron we were in, by a hard Gale of Wind.

Sept. 16, we entered *Cebueto Harbour*, and there found the *Northumberland*, with thirteen Sail more of the missing Vessels.—The other six, four of which were Capital Ships, viz. the *Argonaute*, *Caribon*, *Mars*, and *L'Alcide*, they suppos'd had bore away for France or Martinico, having been seen in Distress during the Storm.

The 17th in the Morning, the Duke *D'Anville* was interr'd on a small Island in the Entrance of the Harbour, which bears his Name.—He died the Day before our Arrival here, not without being suspected of having poisoned himself.

The

The 18th a Council of War was held on board the *Trident*, where M. D'Estournelle (on whom the Command then devolv'd) propos'd going back with the whole Squadron to *France*, as the Soldiers and Sailors were very sickly, died very fast, and the Distemper daily encreasing, and as the Season was too far advanced to stay on such a dangerous Coast.—In this the Commandant was oppos'd by all the Officers both of Land and Sea, as they thought their Honour oblig'd them to make some Attack on the *English*.—This greatly piqued the Commandant, who was next Morning found in his Apartment fallen on his Sword, and, we have great Reason to believe, died about twenty four Hours afterwards. The Soldiers of that Part of the Squadron which arrived with us, landed, and encamped this Day. The Command now devolves on M. de la Jonquiere.

Oct. 3, Four Vessels sail'd with Stores for *Quebec*, under Convoy of the *Renommee*, a Frigate of 26 Guns, and, at the same Time, a light Brigantine for *France*, with a Packet.

The 9th and 10th employ'd in embarking the Troops.

The 11th, a Flag of Truce arriv'd from *Louisbourg* with forty *French* Prisoners. The same Day in the Afternoon, a Council of War was held, and in the Night the rest of the Troops, and all the Tents, were embark'd.

The 12th in the Morning, a Signal was made for sailing, but the Wind blew too fresh to get up their Anchors. This Day they burnt *La Parfaite*, a Prize Snow from *Carolina*, the *Antigua* Prize, and some fishing Schooners.

The 13th in the Morning, sail'd from *Chebueto*, with the whole Squadron, consisting of 30 Ships, 2 Snows, 2 Briggs, 1 Dogger, 4 Schooners, and 3 Sloops. 'Twas said, that there was on board the Squadron upwards of 50 People from *Menis*, who are to serve as Pilots for *Annagolin*.

The 14th in the Morning, *L'Heresse*, *Enterprize*, a Brigantine, a Dutch Fly-Boat, and the Schooner *Margaret*, parted with the Fleet for *France*, the Dutch Vessel having 300 sick Men on board. We have now five Hospital Ships in Company, great Numbers of Sick on board all the Vessels, and the Distemper still encreasing. From the Day they left *France* (June the 20th, N. S.) to the Day they left *Chebueto*, they buried between 23 and 2400 Men, of which above 1100 died in *Chebueto*, and they have not now above 1000 Soldiers, including Officers, capable of bearing Arms.

The 15th in the Morning, we were put on board a small Fishing Schooner, and left

the Fleet, in Company with a Flag of Truce for *Louisbourg*.

There are no more than 7 Line of Battle Ships, unless the *L'Ardent* is there, of which we are not certain; the rest are Frigates and Transport Vessels, but all very poorly mann'd.

A Attested at Boston,  
Oct. 24, 1746.

DAVID DEAS,  
HENRY KENNAN.

The following LIST of Gentlemen, who successively serv'd the Office of HIGH SHERIFF for the County of Surrey, and are now living, is inserted as a remarkable, and perhaps a singular Case.

B

1729 SIR Matthew Decker, of Richmond, Bart.

1730 Samuel Kent, of Vaux-hall, Esq;

\* 1731 Percival Lewis, of Putney, Esq;

1732 Joshua Smith, of Battersea, Esq;

1733 Ralph Thrale, of Southwark Esq;

1734 Sir Maltus Ryall, of Southwark, Knt.

C

\* 1735 John Copeland, of Peckham, Esq;

1736 Joseph Chitty, of Martin, Esq;

1737 John Rush, of Southwark, Esq;

\* 1738 William Clark, of Southwark, Esq;

1739 Robert Booth, of Peckham, Esq;

1740 William Browning, of Bermondsey, Esq;

D

1741 Benjamin Hay, of Wimbledon, Esq;

\* 1742 Thomas Bevois, of Bermondsey, Esq;

\* 1743 Isaac Eeles, of Lambeth, Esq;

\* 1744 Elias Bird, of Rotherhith, Esq;

\* 1745 Sir Peter Thompson, of Bermondsey, Knt.

1746 Thomas Page, of Cobham, Esq;

E

N. B. John Chatfield, Esq; the present Deputy-Sheriff, has acted in that Station to them all.

Those mark'd thus \* are of the Grand Jury at St. Margaret's Hill.

F

A Bill is now depending for Naturalizing foreign Protestants, it may not be amiss to see some of the REASONS against such a Bill, which were publish'd in Q. Anne's Reign, when an Act pass'd for that Purpose, but was afterwards repeal'd under her new Ministry.

G

1. THAT the Conflux of Aliens, which would probably be the Effect of such a Law, might prove dangerous to our Constitution; for these would owe Allegiance to their respective Princes, and retain a Fondness for their native Countries; and therefore, whensoever a War should break out,



out, might prove so many Spies and Enemies. Besides, under this Pretence, the professed Enemies of our establish'd Church and Religion, might flock over with Design to effect their Overthrow.

2. That a general Naturalization might undoubtedly spread an universal-Disgust and Jealousy throughout the Nation; particularly in those Cities and Towns that are Places of Manufacture; there having been many Complaints and Commotions in London, and elsewhere, on Occasion of Foreigners.

3. That the Design of inviting Multitudes of Aliens to settle here, might prove in Time a farther Mischief; for they would not only be capable of voting at Elections, but also of being chosen Members of Parliament; have Admission into Places of Trust and Authority; which, in process of Time, might endanger our ancient Polity and Government; and by frequent Intermarriages, go a great Way to blot out and extinguish the *English* Race.

4. That, anciently, Naturalizations, by Act of Parliament, were seldom or never made, but upon some special Reasons and particular Occasions. And tho' some Acts had given Encouragement to foreign Merchants and Weavers to settle here, it was when our Weaving-Trade, and other Manufactures, were inconsiderable to the Advancement they had since attained. Besides, from the Settlement of the great Customs in Edward I's Time, in all Acts of Parliament since passed, Aliens had always been charged with an Increase of Customs, above Natives, and a Discrimination kept up between them, as was particularly remarked by the learned Chief Justice Hale, in a Tract against a general Naturalization.

5. That it was more than probable, that the greatest Number that would come over would be of poor People, which would be of fatal Consequence with respect to the many poor, industrious Families, who would be reduced to the utmost Straights hereby; it being evident, that no Hands were wanted to carry on our Manufactures, from the great Quantities that lay on hand, their Cheapness, and the Lowness of Wages now given: What then would be the Effect of such an Addition? For these Aliens would altogether settle in Places of Manufacture; there being no Instances of any of the late Refugees betaking themselves to the Spade, Plough, or Flail. Besides, it would be a very great Charge to those Parishes wherein they would settle; there being now great Numbers of *French*, who, for Want of Work, were relieved, and in great Measure maintained by the Queen's Bounty, and Charity of their Churches,

and other well disposed Persons; who, when naturalized, would have Recourse to their own respective Parishes for an Allowance.

6. That a general Naturalization would, in Effect, defeat the Patent of the Act of Navigation, which had always been esteemed to conduce to the Interest of the Nation, by the Encouragement and Increase of the *English* Mariners, and Advance of Trade.

7. That hereby, in Process of Time, Aliens would be advanced in Riches, and her Majesty's Subjects impoverish'd: For those beneficial Trades of buying and selling by Commissions, Remittances, and Exchanges of Money, would, in great measure, be engrossed by Foreigners, by reason of their many Friends and Relations abroad. Besides, such Aliens generally living in Lodgings, and at little Charge, frequently escaping publick Taxes and Parish Duties, would be able to undersell and undermine the native Merchants.

8. That hereby the Treasure of the Nation would be exhausted, and remitted into foreign Parts: For it might well be supposed, that those Aliens that had valuable Estates could not, or would not, transport the greatest Part thereof hither; and leaving Children and their nearest Relations behind them, they would come hither only upon a Design of getting Riches, and to return home again therewith; particularly upon a Prospect of War: An Instance of which we have in the Practice of our Merchants, who when they have got Estates abroad, constantly return home to enjoy the same.

9. That Opportunity would hereby be given to Merchants to colour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers beyond Sea, their Correspondents, Friends, or Relations, either out of Friendship, or to the great Detriment of her Majesty's Customs, and Trade of the native Subjects: A Practice which was offered to be proved before their late Majesties and the Lords of the Treasury; which Reasons did influence the Judgments of our Ancestors, as appears by the Statutes of 1. H. 7. c. 11. 11 H. 7. c. 14. 22 H. 8. c. 8.

10. That the Nation being now engaged in an expensive, tho' necessary War, Taxes high, Trade obstructed, great Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactures lay unsold; and, as the Effects hereof, the several Prices of making them very small; many Families destitute of Work throughout the Kingdom: What then, at such a Time as this, must be the Consequence of inviting hither, by a general Naturalization, Multitudes of poor Foreigners, who would only employ themselves in Trade and Manufactures?

*Lieutenant MOODIE'S Answer to a Pamphlet intitled, Admiral M———'s Remarks on the Evidence given, and the Proceedings had on his Trial; as far as it relates to his own Testimony. In a LETTER address'd to the President of the late Court Martial at Deptford. (See p. 33.)*

S I R,

**M**Y Character being falsely attack'd in a publick Manner, by the Author of the aforesaid Pamphlet, I think it my Duty to answer what relates to my Testimony in that Pamphlet.

*First*, The Remarks (Pag. 44) says, Lieutenant Moodie of the *Warwick* says, in his Deposition; that the Enemy were in Sight on the 13th; and that we had the Weather-gage of them; and on his Examination declares he did not see the Enemy on that Day.

*Answer*. My Deposition says, as it appeared to me by the Log-book, the Enemy were in Sight on the 13th, Mr. Leslock having made the Signal for seeing above 20 Sail; and when I came on Deck the Fleet was in Chace (from the Wind;) which shews we had the Weather-gage.

*Secondly*, In the same Page of the Remarks, he says, that I say, the Rear-Admiral's Division tack'd to avoid the Superiority of the Enemy, and stood to join our Center for Protection; and then admit, that before they got the Distance of the Center, the *French* bore away.

*Answer*. The *French* bearing away before they got the Distance of the Center, plainly proves, that they had the Preservation of their Friends at Heart, more than the Destruction of their Enemies; and that our Safety is owing more to *French* Courtesy than our good Conduct, as they went within Pistol-shot under our Sterns, and never fired a Gun.

*Thirdly*, In the same Page he says, that this Evidence takes upon him to give an Account of what Sail four or five and twenty Sail of Ships had, or had not set, when in a Line abreast.

*Answer*. I was very far from taking upon me to give an Account of what Sail any Ship of the four or five and twenty Sail above-mentioned had, or had not set in particular; but I said in general, that if the Fleet, when in a Line abreast, had made all the Sail they could set, and had not brought to in a Moon-light Night and fair Weather, it would be impossible for the Enemy to have been at the Distance from us they were next Morning; having the heaviest of their disabled Ships in Tow, particularly the *Real*, who could set no Sail.

*Fourthly*, According to the Remarks (Pag. 44 & 45) he says I also affirm, that no Ship of the Line was a-stern, or out of the Line; but it has been proved, that the *Namur*, *Norfolk*, and *Somerset* were a-stern; that the *Namur* had no Sail on her Main-Mast, the *Norfolk* with her Fore-Top-Mast struck, and the *Somerset*'s Main-Top-Sail-Yard and Main-Yard down.

*Answer*. In Answer to a Question put by one of the Members of the Court, I said, the Fleet was never in so regular a Line, but I could see from one End of the Fleet to the other. The Author of the Remarks says, the *Namur*, *Norfolk*, and *Somerset* were a-stern of the Fleet; at the same Time allows each of those Ships to have either Main or Fore-Mast in good Order; which makes my Assertion good, that the Fleet had not all the Sail set they could make; for in sailing before the Wind, either of those Ships could have set sufficient Sail on one Mast to have kept Way with the *Nep-tune* and *Torbay*, who were heavy Sailors, and much longer off the Ground.

*Fifthly*, In his Remarks (Pag. 45) he affirms I have said, that no Ship was with the *Marlborough* at seven at Night of the 11th; and afterwards that I declare, that as I only saw her Loom, there might have been a small Ship by her, and I not have seen her.

*Answer*. I affirm no Ship was with the *Marlborough* at seven at Night, whatever there might be some Hours afterwards, when we had stretched to the Northward, it being then the Time, that we only saw her Loom.

*Sixthly*, In the same Page he says I declared, that our third Lieutenant went on board the *Marlborough* on the 11th in the Evening; but that the Commanding Officer did not desire the *Warwick* to stay and assist her; so that it does not appear she was then in Want of Help.

*Answer*. I thought it was out of Dispute, that the *Marlborough* hailed more Ships than one to come to her Assistance, before we came up with her; however, we were excused from that Duty by Mr. *Rowley*, some Time before we sent our Boat on board of her.

I wish the Author of the Remarks had been so candid to have publish'd my whole Examination and Answers, instead of taking Scraps of them, without doing Justice to the Whole: He then must have mention'd the Answer I gave to the following Question, put to me by Mr. *Matthews*, viz. 'If the *Marlborough* had been engaged in the Night, don't you think I would have gone down to her Assistance?' My Answer was, No, Sir, I cannot think you would have gone down to her Assistance if she



he had been engaged in the Night, as you run away and left her in the Day. But I find this Quotation did not answer his Purpose. However true it is, I leave to your Consideration. I am,

With the greatest Respect, S I R,

Your most Obedient,

And most Humble Servant, A

From my Lodgings at  
Deptford, Nov. 10,  
1746.

JOHN MOODIE.

Whatever there may be in the above Answers, which we have impartially inserted, Old England of Jan. 10, from whence we took the Extract of A— M—ws's Remarks, p. 33, introduces it in the following Manner.

ONE of our two contending Admirals is gone to his last, long Account, wherein no Subterfuge or Evasion can avail; while the other remains an Instance of the Instability of Fortune, the Precariousness of Fame, and, I doubt, the Victim of crafty Management and indirect Practices. I am unwilling to find Fault with the Proceedings of the C— M—, either as to the fortunate Acquittal of the deceas'd, or the unexpected Censure past on the living Ad—l: But it was a very surprizing Turn of Affairs! contrary to the Opinion of all Mankind, who thought the Deceas'd so culpable, as to deserve the severest Reproaches and highest Punishment. This is a Lesson of Instruction for us, not to judge over-hastily of Things of such high Import; or, at least, not to lag upon Justice, which is often perverted by various Opportunities, gain'd by Length of Time. The Affair before us was long before it was put in Motion, and as long in Agitation; which gave the contending Parties Time enough, were they so dispos'd, to suborn half the Navy: I wish I could say that nothing of this Kind was put in Practice.

The Deceas'd was so far prejudg'd by the Multitude, that he was insulted in the Way to his Trial; while his Adversary had all the Honours due to a brave Commander in Chief, paid to him every where as he pass'd along; till it became whisper'd about, that there was to be not only an unexpected Acquittal, but Employment, speedily to ensue. This might perhaps have taken Rise from the Art and Contrivance of the Accused, and perhaps from other Motives not proper to mention. Tho' I can't find it had any Influence upon such as were disinterested, yet it is notorious, it wrought Wonders on the seafaring People, who expected to be consider'd according to their Merits and Behaviour on that

January, 1747

Trial. But I will not meddle at present with the mysterious Acquittal.

I have met with a Pamphlet, which is in few Hands, entitled A— M—ws's Remarks, &c. It is a well-wrote, dispassionate Piece, judiciously calculated, and seems to carry Conviction along with it in every Thing it advances. If the Observations in it are as true as I apprehend they are, I may venture to pronounce a more profligate Set of W—n—ses was never produced to a C—t before; not only so very contradictory to one another, but each so inconsistent with himself, that, in my Opinion, no Court could form a proper Judgment upon their Testimony. As it does not appear to me, that any one single W—s among them has given a fair, uniform, consistent Testimony, I am not a little surprized, that the C—t should suffer such glaring Prevarications to pass unpunished as well as uncensur'd: Sure I am, that such W—n—ses could not have escaped due Notice in our Courts in Westminster-Hall, which tho', in the Language of our martial J—ges, are much inferior to their sublime C—t, yet they had done well if they had condescended to follow their Rules and Maxims; and, instead of sitting thro' Inconsistencies for Truth, acquit the Accus'd for Want of Certainty, as I apprehend it is usual in all Cases where the W—h—ses vary, more especially where every W—n—s contradicts himself.

But I am extremely shock'd to find so dangerous a Practice introduc'd into, and countenanc'd by a C—t of Judicature, as reflects the highest Dishonour upon it, and renders the Liberty and Life of a Subject, not only very precarious, but impossible to escape falling under a Prosecution, conducted with Art and Malice: I mean suffering the W—tn—ses to retract what they had solemnly sworn to in the same Case before, and was reduc'd into Writing. It appears they were not only indulg'd in this, but that they were call'd upon, and, in my Opinion, encourag'd to it. Is it not most terribly shocking, that a Witness, on hearing his former Depositions read, should be permitted, with Impunity, to object against the Truth of it? And is it not very strange, that the proper Officer, authoriz'd to examine Witnesses, and sworn to the due Execution of his Office, should take upon him to expunge, alter, and amend those Depositions in open C—t, and in the Presence of the whole Bench? Surely 'tis an unprecedented Example! 'Tis against Law, against Form, against Truth, and calls aloud for the Notice of the Legislature! as it is the most tempting Inlet, that can possibly offer to the Wiles of Subornation,

bornation, and the high Road to P—j—y. A Gentleman of the Law, on whose Veracity I can depend, who is now writing the History of *Westminster Hall* during his own Time, furnish'd me with a Case, something parallel to this, that happen'd in one of our supreme Courts of Justice, not many Years since: A Fellow, having made an Affidavit to the Truth of certain Accounts which he had settled and attested, a noted Suborner, well known in the *Temple*, drew him in afterwards to make another Affidavit to contradict his first: They were both read in C—t, and the Consequence was, that the learned Dispenser of Justice on the Bench, directed this *double Affidavit-Man* to be prosecuted for Perjury, and recommended it in open C—t to the *Att—y-G—r-l* to see it done. What was the Issue of this Affair is not material to my Purpose: 'Tis sufficient that I shew that self-contradictory Evidence has been discountenanc'd, and directed to be punish'd. Had the C—M— thought fit to have dealt thus by the first contradicting W—n—s that appear'd before them, a long Scene of Iniquity had been prevented, Truth had appear'd, and consequently the *A—l* acquitted by the Court, as well as by the general Voice of the whole Nation.

After giving the Extract, he says:

Though it may be difficult to distinguish Truth from Falshood, in a Multiplicity of contradictory Evidences; yet there is a Rule, which, if the C—M— had thought fit to pursue, they could not well have err'd: And that is, to have rejected wholly the Testimony of such, who had been hardy enough to deliver as a Truth, that which in itself appear'd impossible. Such seems to me the Testimony of him, who so roundly swore, that the Division he was in came up in the Chase so near with the Enemy, as that he could see, from the *Deck*, with his naked Eye, the *Hull* of one of their Ships; when at the same Time it appear'd, he was no less than four Leagues Distance from it: And that some other Witness, no less attach'd on the same Side, yet much more prudent, would not venture to swear more, tho' much a-head of him, than that all they could discern, from even the *Topmast-head*, were only the *Sails*. This was a *Gascade* with a Vengeance! not to be excell'd by the *Nonfact* Evidence, who so boldly depos'd, among other various Inconsistencies, that he saw, at eight Miles Distance, the *Adm—l* haul off. This Fellow, however, has some Pretence for the vast Extent of his Ken, as he is a

*Scotsman*, and may probably be endued with the Gift of *Second-sight*.

Had I Leisure and Room enough to trace this remarkable Set of Witneses, thro' their notorious Incoherencies and Variations, it should be in such a ludicrous Manner, as would make a diverting Scene to every Reader, except the injured Gentleman, who has suffer'd so severely by them; of whose Merit and Qualifications, as a naval Officer, I cannot doubt, when I consider the honourable Mention that was made of him by the late Lords *Berkeley* and *Torrington*, two of the most distinguish'd Admirals of their Times, and successive Chiefs at the Board of *Admiralty*!

*Westminster Journal*, Jan. 24, N<sup>o</sup> 269.

Mr. TOUCHIT,

AS you have several Times interested yourself in the Subject of the late *C—ts M—l*, if you chuse to wind up your Remarks with a jingling History of the whole Affair, and think the following not intolerable, I shall expect to see it in your *Journal*.

Yours, &c.

P. A.

The GOWN and the TROWZERS:

Or, The OLD LAW still Triumphant.  
An Excellent New BALLAD.

To the Tune of the Thief and the Cordelier.

1.

I Sing a *transaction* which every one knows;  
(But surely my *verse* will be read before  
*prose*)

E To shew you how *justice* prevail'd over evil,  
When late a *C—rt M—l* attack'd a *C—rt*  
*Civil*.

Derry down, &c.

2.

I skip (that my tale may be sooner dispatch'd)  
The egg \* before *Toulon*, from which it  
F 'Tis enough that *enquiry* thereafter was  
had,

To distinguish, of *seamen*, the good from  
[the bad.  
Derry down, &c.

3.

Much time taken up, and much argument  
spent,  
And those only *wiser* who knew *what* was  
From strong *affirmation*, and stronger *de-*  
*nial*,

G The *Querists* resolv'd that there should be  
[a trial.  
Derry down, &c.

\* *Nec geminis bellum Trojanum creditur ab ovo.*

HOR. de Art.

\* *Effectual*



4.  
‘*Effectual and speedy* this trial,’ \* they  
cry’d.—

‘*Effectual and speedy*,’ loud echo reply’d—  
But such was th’ *effect*, it fill’d Britain with  
laughter, [after.

And such was the *speed*, it began—a year  
Derry down, &c. 5.

On a court of *their peers* did our culprits at-  
tend, [friend:

That each might use each like a brother and  
In *N-wg-te* thus oft, ‘ere the *J—ges* do sit,  
The *Tb—s* try each other, condemn, or ac-  
quit. Derry down, &c. 6.

He who did not fight, with these gallant  
brave men,

Was a hero, a chief to be trusted agen:  
But he who attempted the foe to destroy,  
A dastard, a recreant, not fit for employ.  
Derry down, &c. 7.

So much for their judgment in matters of fact:  
But in matters of law they so wisely did act,  
Their conduct for ever recorded must stand,  
A precedent strong for the tars of this land.  
Derry down, &c. 8.

For not quite *unpractis’d* they were, let us  
note; [vote,

The *Pr—nt* once † did before give his  
And so he did give it, thought honest S—  
*J—n*, [done.

He justly was napp’d for the crime he had  
Derry down, &c. 9.

Now think how these *j—ges* did bluster and  
swear, [the chair!

When the *Pr—nt* shew’d his arrest from  
‘† *G—d’s Bl—d!* cry’d they all, what a  
*p—x* can this be? [than he?

‘Does the *fellow* not know we are greater  
Derry down, &c. 10.

Then chusing among them who best could  
*i—dite*, [write)

(For there is no law that all *J—ges* must  
To him they committed the subject of *dud-  
geon*, [geon.

And each went his way like a surly curmud-  
Derry down, &c. F

11.  
He wrote to the *B—d*, and the *B—d*  
did attend, [did it send:

And to those who *preside* o’er all *B—ds*  
The answer|| too long for my purpose I deem;  
But S—*J—n* did not like it, I humbly  
esteem. Derry down, &c. 12.

Some little *Enconragement* made them alert,  
(As a dog, when you put in his mouth,  
will be pert)

\* Vid. a certain *Ad—s* and the *A—r*. † In the Case of Lieutenant F. † Vid.  
their Resolutions. || Vid. D. of N’s Letter. § Vid. Ans. of the C—t M—I to  
Mr. C—t throughout. (See our Mag. for 1746, p. 576, 577.)

So again to their *penman* they trusted their  
brief,  
Who thus, with *sea manners*, attack’d the  
L—C—.

Derry down, &c.

13.  
‘§ Mr. C—t, an’t please you our  
‘*pleasure* to do,

(For we have no way to apply but by you)  
‘Inform their good l—ps that what  
‘we transmit [‘ his writ.

‘Is sign’d by each member,—his mark, or  
Derry down, &c. 14.

‘Then tell them *their letter*, and that from  
‘his g—ce, [‘ place;

B ‘Were both by our *adv—e* read in his  
‘And that we collect, from the words of  
‘the D—e, [‘ to rebuke.

‘That a *j—ge* like S—*J—n* we have right  
Derry down, &c. 15.

‘For since on *old laws* he alone gives opi-  
‘nion, [‘ dominion,

C ‘And we place our strength in the soul of  
‘His *gown*, on all points that concern us,  
‘must yield [‘ men wield.

‘To the *sword* and the cutlass we fighting  
Derry down, &c. 16.

‘All know an *H—Ad—* acts for the  
‘K—, [‘ the same thing:

D ‘And their l—ps, together, are much  
‘Now mark how we hang to his m—y’s  
ben!

‘As they act for him, so we represent them.  
Derry down, &c. 17.

‘Besides, ‘twas the p—t’s actual  
‘decree, [‘ see:

‘That *somebody* into these matters should  
E ‘This last high appointment upon us does  
‘fall, [‘ and all,

‘Which supercedes law, magna charta,  
Derry down, &c. 18.

‘Then why should this *j—ge* take upon  
‘him to strut? [‘ put;

‘‘Tis plain that our case most distinctly is  
F ‘That law is beneath us, and lawyers of  
‘course, [‘ source.

‘And that power to us is deriv’d from the  
Derry down, &c. 19.

‘And hence it appears that this wicked S—  
‘*J—n*, [‘ therein,

‘Who gives up man’s right,—by insisting  
‘Neglects the king’s honour,—by urging it  
‘still, [‘ nothing ill:

G ‘And the freedom of good men,—by pu-  
Derry down, &c.

44 *The GOWN and the TROWZERS: A BALLAD.*

20.  
 ' That he, this S—J—n, not regard-  
 ' ing our arms, [ ' much harms,  
 ' Which turn'd on two enemies, neither  
 ' Which quell'd no rebellion, till William  
 ' led right, [ ' figbr.  
 ' Has dar'd to do justice,—tho' we did not  
 Derry down, &c.

21.  
 ' That having no cause, but an action most  
 ' clear, [ ' pear;  
 ' (As did once \* to an unbiass'd J—y ap-  
 ' He sent for two gentlemen †, charg'd  
 ' with a sin, [ ' fat therein.  
 ' That sham'd common justice, while they  
 Derry down, &c.

22.  
 ' That tho' he their session did not interrupt,  
 ' They wisely broke up in a manner abrupt:  
 ' For why? their attorneys were call'd to  
 ' appear; [they were?  
 ' And how could their persons remain as  
 Derry down, &c.

23.  
 ' That seeking the justice a private man  
 ' claim'd,  
 ' At publick injustice he visibly aim'd:  
 ' And let men in office be charg'd in his name,  
 ' Whose honour was clear—but in conscience  
 ' and same. Derry down, &c.

24.  
 ' And farther, to strike the Cb—J—  
 ' quite mute,  
 ' This action was laid in a common law suit;  
 ' A suit which tho' bigger † it once had  
 ' effect, [ ' spect.  
 ' Yet surely the law should to us shew re-  
 Derry down, &c.

25.  
 ' To sum up the whole, let their l—ps  
 ' be told, [ ' are bold,  
 ' That in vain they for laws and religion  
 ' That to nothing their freedom and tenures  
 ' amount,  
 ' If accountable we, who now call to account.  
 Derry down, &c.

26.  
 ' For we, tho' in law an extraordinary c—rt,  
 ' In stretching of might are the dernière resort;  
 ' And subjects who now for redress may peti-  
 ' tion, [ ' mission.  
 ' Are kept by his meddling from bumble sub-  
 Derry down, &c.

27.  
 S—J—n thought this letter a little too par-  
 tial; [M—l;  
 He knew Common Law was before a Co—t-  
 He thought 'twas above it,—and ventur'd to  
 try; [M—l die.  
 And the law bury'd up strong: So let C—ts-  
 Derry down, &c.

\* In L—: F's Case, ut sup. † A—M. and C—n R. † Against S—  
 C. O. who was Pr—nt of a C—rt-M—l, in which M. and R. assisted. † Vid. Lon-  
 don Gazette of Nov. 15. § Vid. Answer, ut sup. \*\* Vid. Recant—on in London  
 Gazette, at sup. †† Vid. his Letter to the Ad—y. †† Quamdiu se bene gesserit.

28.  
 Now what was the issue of all this contest?  
 The priors † (for they have it) can tell us  
 that best.

My breviate but says, they again set their fists,  
 And own'd that the knight had the best in  
 the lists. Derry down, &c.

29.  
 The law they despis'd did but shew her fell  
 fangs, [pangs.  
 And these J—ges supreme § were in horrible  
 ' Oh! save us, S—J—n, cry'd they all,  
 ' from the law,  
 ' Or else we go living into her wide maw.  
 Derry down, &c.

30.  
 ' Our folly and guilt have so deeply us smit-  
 ' ten, [ ' written:  
 ' Our fault we confess, and the deed shall be  
 ' But personal censure, oh! do not award,  
 ' And let us be gentlemen \*\* still—on record.  
 Derry down, &c.

31.  
 C The knight smil'd assent; for his purpose he  
 had, [glad,  
 And eke his reward, since the people were  
 The title, he thought, had no part in the  
 fact;  
 For a gentleman's he, who genteely does act.  
 Derry down, &c.

32.  
 D S—J—n, in this bus'ness, by what I con-  
 ceive,  
 Succeeded the rights of this realm to retrieve:  
 To triumph o'er tars had been no mighty  
 thing; [the K—.  
 But he shew'd his mistake to the †† S—e of  
 Derry down, &c.

33.  
 For power's incroaching; and this point neg-  
 lected, [been protected?  
 Who knows how C—ts-M—l might have  
 Some promise was made, and the sequel  
 allow'd, [bow'd.  
 Why, all other C—ts to C—ts-M—l had  
 Derry down, &c.

34.  
 Then drink to S—J—n, who the law does  
 pursue, [true ††;  
 And can't be remov'd, while he's loyal and  
 Which makes us secure that his sway will  
 remain [reign.  
 While his own life exists, and the H—  
 Derry down, &c.

35.  
 No more on C—ts-M—l let Old E—d  
 trust; [just:  
 G Few can be, at once, both enlighten'd and  
 A jury for ever our bulwark must stand;  
 And may we be rul'd by the laws of the land!  
 Derry down, &c.

The



*The RURAL MAID'S REFLEXIONS,  
Written by a GARDENER'S DAUGHTER.  
Inscribed to a LADY.*

**L**UCINDA, favourite of indulgent heaven,  
To whom its blessings are profusely given,  
By nature with each useful talent grac'd,  
In an exalted sphere by fortune plac'd,  
Where all that art or learning can bestow  
T'improve those talents, 'tis thy lot to know;  
[friend,  
Thou who hast ever been the poor man's  
Vouchsafe thy kind protection to extend,  
Accept this tribute of a rural maid  
Who longs, assisted by thy friendly aid,  
To noblest themes her artless voice to raise  
And strives to sing her great Creator's praise;  
Like a poor bird, who swells his little throat,  
[note;  
And warbles forth his native, untaught  
If 'chance some skillful master tune the reed,  
To his rough lay melodious sounds succeed,  
He learns th'harmonious lesson to repeat,  
Wond'ring to hear his musick grown so sweet.  
Fain would I to Lucinda's ear impart  
How reason dawn'd upon my infant heart:  
While in laborious toil I spent my hours,  
Employ'd to cultivate the springing flowers:  
Happy, I cry'd, are those, who leisure find  
With care, like this, to cultivate their mind;  
But partial fate to me the bliss denies  
To search for knowledge with unwearied eyes,  
To turn, well pleas'd, th' instructive volume o'er,  
The secret springs of science to explore,  
And by the taper's pale and trembling light  
In useful studies to consume the night.  
'Tis not your pomp, your titles, or your state,  
That move my envy, O ye rich and great;  
The noblest gift God can on man bestow,  
Is teaching him his sacred will to know;  
Th' Almighty's sacred will's to you reveal'd,  
But from the ignorant in clouds conceal'd;  
The chains of want forbid my soul to rise  
When she wou'd soar to reach her kindred skies.  
[heard,  
While thus I spake, methought a voice I  
Which all my doubts remov'd, and darkness clear'd;  
[bear  
Forbear, it cry'd, rash impious maid, for-  
T' arraign thy Maker's providential care;  
Tho' different stations are assign'd by heaven,  
Virtue and happiness to all are given.  
When the bright source of light withdraws  
his fires, [tires,  
What if thou know'st not whither he re-

Or whence returns to glad the teeming earth?  
[birth;  
Thou see'st his presence give to all things  
Thou hear'st the birds salute the rising day,  
Thou feel'st the warmth of his all-cheering ray;  
Learn hence the Lord of nature to adore  
In all his works; say, can the sage do more?  
Or wou'd'st thou learn thy passions to controul,  
To pierce the dark recesses of thy soul,  
Even here the lamp of reason is thy guide,  
Nay more, th' Almighty has not here deny'd  
The blest assistance of a clearer light,  
To teach thee how to shape tow'rd heav'n thy flight:  
One little book the mighty sum contains,  
To all alike their Father's will explains:  
To all, who with sincere and humble hearts,  
Resolve to seek them, God his laws imparts.

*The JEALOUS LOVER'S EXCUSE.  
Address'd to his MISTRESS.*

**W**HERE love unfeign'd has to itself secur'd  
Possession of the heart, of lesser joys  
Insensible, by that alone it moves.  
Reason submits, tho' reason stands confess'd  
By loving, what subdues it, charms like yours.  
If jealousy, that lover's hell, has then  
With inward pangs my fearful soul inflam'd,  
Forgive me, charming Celia, nor resent  
What proves my love, and punishes me too.  
'Tis man's prerogative, that heav'n itself  
Is jealous for his happiness, and views  
Strictly each budding thought, and aet mature.  
Then blame me not, if for my own concern'd,  
With hope, with fear, alternately I burn;  
For my whole earthly bliss is plac'd in thee,  
The fairest image of that heav'n above.  
By beauty, sweetness, wit, you strongly draw  
Each gazing eye, and make each breast your own.  
No wonder then, if conscious modesty  
With trembling bids me wait, since you may chuse [more.  
Who may deserve, but none who loves you  
Ease then my pain, and kindly treat my heart,  
The happiest sacrifice I ever made;  
And what I fondly wish, yet dare not ask,  
Give me, oh give me, in return your own;  
With that compleatly blest, without it curst,  
I'll seek no better fame, no truer joy,  
Than Celia's love to win, and to preserve.  
R. R.

46 The MAID that's made for LOVE and ME.

Set by COMTE DE ST. GERMAIN.

Amorosa

Oh would'st thou know what ta-

cred charms This destin'd heart of mine alarms,

This destin'd heart of mine alarms;

What kind of nymph the

heavens decree, The maid that's made for love and me.





2.  
Who joys to hear the sigh sincere,  
Who melts to see the tender tear;  
From each ungentle passion free,  
Oh be the maid that's made for me!

3.  
Whose heart with gen'rous friendship  
glows,  
Who feels the blessings she bestows;  
Gentle to all, but kind to me,  
Be such the maid that's made for me.

4.  
Whose simple thoughts, devoid of art,  
Are all the natives of her heart,  
A gentle train, from falshood free,  
Be such the maid that's made for me.

5.  
Avaunt ye light coquets, retire  
Where flatt'ring fops around admire,  
Unmov'd, your tinsel charms I see;  
More genuine beauties are for me.

#### EXETER ASSEMBLY,

*At the Request of a Friend.*

**B**EHOLD, my friend, you find this heart  
and hand,  
Ready to execute, what you command:  
At once protected, and inspir'd by you,  
The theme, tho' copious, dauntless I pursue.  
But thy Assembly, *Exeter!* will be [me:  
Too faintly colour'd, when portray'd by  
For pleasures there, more elegantly flow  
Than strong conception, or the *Muse* can  
show; [charms display,  
Where beaus with belles, their various  
And render night resplendent as the day.

As flowers mellifluous rang'd in order  
stand [hand,  
Fragrant to scent, and tempt the gazer's  
Full of the glories of the rising year  
Do these bright nymphs in all their bloom  
appear; [grace,  
Whilst sweet deportment heightens every  
And bars the pointed beauties of each face.

But, oh, forbid to chuse! the youth must  
wait, [fate,  
And take their partners from the hand of  
While trembling each presents his secret  
prayer

That destiny may give the wish'd for fair;  
Behold, the vows so ardently prefer'd  
Obtain success, and are indulgent heard,  
Nor nymphs reluctant seem, but all advance  
And join with mutual ardour in the dance;  
Instructive musick, every ear obeys,  
In motion just, and with a graceful ease;  
Nor mov'd that damsel with superior skill,  
That bound a monarch to her cruel will.  
Some cards engage, dame fortune doth be-  
guile,

And lures to play, with her bewitching  
wile;

But she detains not long, for lo! they find  
That fickle deity is false and blind.

Now generous youths their partners fair  
convey,

Where *Hebe* hath prepar'd her fav'rite tea;  
Here

Here sprightly conversation helps the feast,  
And swells the pleasure of this sweet repast.  
Thus from delight to new delights they rove,  
And still the varying scenes their joys improve.

AMELIA SILVERSTRING.

### COLIN'S CONFESSION:

Or, *The Progress of Love.*

1.

WHEN first I beheld thee, I vow and  
protest, [breast;  
I felt a strange something strike into my  
It smarted, and tickled, so pleasing the pain,  
I wish'd for it gone, then wish'd for it  
again;  
My heart pittapatted, I cannot tell how,  
Feel, *Cloe!* it flutter'd just as it does now.

2.

When I rose with the lark to pipe forth  
a fond lay, [the day,  
And chided the time till you brighten'd  
That moment gay nature smil'd on my  
sweet maid,  
I long'd to salute thee, but still was afraid:  
My heart pittapatted, I cannot tell how,  
Methought, when I press'd you, frowns  
hung on your brow.

3.

When chose queen of *May*, and the swains  
all around [abound,  
Stood with wonder to see so much beauty  
Young *Damon* approach'd you with lan-  
guishing look, [crook:  
And, low bowing, presented his new-carven  
My heart pittapatted, I cannot tell how,  
At his languishing look, and his courtly  
low bow.

4.

'Twas one summer's eve (oft it comes to  
my mind,  
When *Colin* grew blest, as his *Cloe* grew  
kind,)  
When shepherds to fold drove their day-  
weary'd train,  
And oxen from labour low'd over the plain:  
My heart pittapatted, I cannot tell how,  
As we sat and sipt syllabub under the cow.

5.

When absent from thee, I grew restless to  
all, [beset;  
And dreaded the dangers that might thee  
But trust me, my fair one! when you did  
appear, [here!  
Ah, little you think what your *Colin* felt  
My heart pittapatted, just as it does now,  
And am happy, since *Cloe* accepts of my  
vow.

Z. Z.

### The FAIR THIEF.

I tell, and tell with truth and grief,  
That *Betsy S*—— is a thief.

BEFORE the urchin well could go,  
She stole the whiteness of the snow;  
And more,——that whiteness to adorn,  
She stole the blushes of the morn;  
Stole all the sweetness æther sheds,  
On primrose-buds and violet beds.

I tell, and tell with truth and grief,  
That *Betsy S*—— is a thief.

Still to reveal her artful wiles,  
She stole the *Graces* silken smiles;  
'Twas quickly seen she robb'd the sky  
To plant a star in either eye:  
She stole *Aurora's* balmy breath,  
And pilfer'd orient pearl for teeth;  
The cherry dipt in morning dew  
Gave moisture to her lips, and hue,  
I tell, and tell with truth and grief,  
That *Betsy S*—— is a thief.

These were her infant spoils, a store,  
To which, in time, she pilfer'd more.  
At twelve, she stole from *Cyprus' queen*  
Her air, and love-commanding mien;  
Stole *Juno's* dignity, and stole  
From *Pallas*, sense, to charm the soul;  
She sung——the *Sirens* all appear'd,  
And warbling, she stole all she heard.  
I tell, and tell with truth and grief,  
That *Betsy S*—— is a thief.

She play'd—the *Muses* from their hill  
Wonder'd who thus had stole their skill:  
*Apollo's* wit was next her prey;  
Her next——the beams that brighten day.

Great *Jove*, her pilferings to crown,  
Pronounc'd these treasures all her own;  
Pardon'd her crimes, and prais'd her art,  
And t'other day she stole——my heart.

*Cupid*, if lovers are your care,  
Exert your power on this fair;  
To trial bring her stolen charms,  
And let her prison be——my arms.

To the MEMORY of WILL. GUDGEON,  
late a famous FISHERMAN of Eynsbury,  
Huntingdonshire.

AS by the \* *Ouse* grim death did trudge  
on,  
He cast his net and took a *Gudgeon*.  
The mesh was small, a true thief net,  
So out poor *Gudgeon* could not get:  
Will the same trick had often play'd;  
But now he's in a safe trunk laid.  
Thus rooks to rooks are oft a prey,  
And fly men caught in their own way.

The

\* *The River's Name.*



The SYMPATHY of SOUND and SENSE.

(Alter'd from SHAKESPEAR.)

To SAVILLET A.

1.

IF musick and sweet poetry agree,  
As they must do (the sister and the brother)  
How great, my love! 'twixt us the sympathy!  
Since you admire the one, and I the other.

2.

Handel to you is dear, whose heav'nly touch  
Upon the organ, charms all human sense;  
Pope's dear to me, whose poignant wit  
is such,  
Beyond the critick's rage, needs no defence.

3.

You're lost to hear the sweet, melodious sound,  
Which Handel's hand (the god of musick) makes;  
And I am lost in extasies profound,  
When Pope (the god of verse) to satire takes.  
One god is god of both, as poets feign;  
I worship both, since both in you remain.

Z. Z.

COLIN'S COMPARISONS:

Or, The VOICE of LOVE.

TO the dear mistress of my love-sick mind,  
Sweet Amaryl! for ever fair and kind;  
To her alone all Colin's cares belong,  
His morning subject and his ev'ning song.

1.

Thee I love, sweet Amaryl!  
More than doe its tender fawn;  
More than goat the sunny hill,  
More than lambskin loves the lawn;  
More than Philomel the grove,  
More than all things—thee I love.

2.

More than swallow loves to fly,  
More than thrush to charm the mead;  
More than lark its tow'ring high,  
More than hen her young to feed:  
More than peace the gentle dove,  
More than all things—thee I love.

3.

More than turtle loves to coo,  
Or its mate to give delight;  
Or Juno's bird its radiant hue,  
Or stately swan to court the fight:  
More than feather'd flocks to rove,  
More than all things—thee I love.

4.

More than miser loves his store,  
More than hermit loves his cell;  
More than swain e'er lov'd before,  
More than Colin's tongue can tell:  
More than all on earth and sea,  
More than all things—I love thee.

Z. Z.

January, 1747

For the NEW YEAR, 1747.

LET Britain draw up her account,  
And briefly sum the year's amount;  
What publick loss hath she sustain'd,  
What as a nation hath she gain'd,  
Since Janus last, with double view,  
Survey'd the old year and the new?  
To count increase of debts and cost,  
How many millions hath she lost!  
Her sons to number would she try,  
How still the loss must strike her eye!  
In hostile fields what legions slain!  
Nor justice drew her sword in vain.  
Domestick peace again renew'd,  
Rebellion to her den pursu'd,  
And George confirm'd our lawful king,  
Are profits—every child can sing:  
And sure, that babe deserves rebuke,  
Who chaunts not praises to the Duke!  
But would the coming year improve,  
And knit the bonds of social love;  
Make Britons scorn the venal gift;  
Place wealth in industry and thrift;  
Hang glory high as virtue's meed;  
Then Britain should be great indeed.

\* Reward.

Upon his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND's going to command abroad.

FOR conquest Julius Cæsar fought,  
As Alexander (did) before;  
But what the world by either got,  
Was only to enslave them more.  
The world by thy victorious sword,  
A different turn from fate expects;  
For liberty you give the word,  
And with it all its blest effects.

An EPITAPH on a VICE A——L,  
lately dead of the Gout.

Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta  
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent.

VIRG.

PASS o'er this grave without concern;  
Here lies old Vice from head to stern:  
Averse to strike a blow in fight;  
Inaction was his chief delight.  
He quiet lies, as off Toulon,  
Pacifick son of old Neptune.

Death struck his flag, and laid him by,  
As hulks in docks and harbours lie;  
Unfit for sea, with British fleet  
To second heroes, fight and beat;  
Heroick only in a safe retreat.

Tho' men of valour merit fame,  
Less flock of merit has no claim.  
No wonder such in battle flinch;  
Can gouty cripples stir an inch?  
Let none lament this tar desunct,  
But France, and Boccha Chica punk.

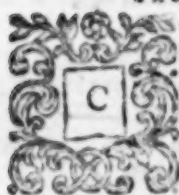
The Ode on the Restoration of the Jews  
came too late, but shall be in our next.

G

THE

# T H E Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, Jan. 1.



APT. Hornsby, Master of a Collier, who about 2 Years ago, with 5 Men and 2 Boys, fought a French Privateer of 10 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 73 Men, 6 Hours, and at last blew her up, was at Court with the Gold Medal and Chain, weighing 13 Ounces, about his Neck, which was presented to him by his Majesty.

FRIDAY, 2.

Early this Morning his Royal Highness the Duke arriv'd from Holland at Gravelend, and from thence proceeded by Land thro' Dartford to Lambeth-Ferry, from whence he cross'd to St. James's about Ten the same Morning, to the extreme Satisfaction of his Majesty, and the whole Court. (See our *Mag.* for Dec. last, p. 643.) 'Twas said, his Royal Highness, in his Passage, by the Ignorance of the Dutch Pilots, in steering a wrong Course, was in Danger of being drown'd, or run ashore on the French Coast, near Gravelin.

SATURDAY, 3.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, unanimously resolv'd to present the Freedom of the City to his Royal Highness the Duke, for the signal Service done by him to the Nation in general, and to that Country in particular: And three Days after they order'd the Thanks of the Council, in the Name of the Community, to be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, for his fatherly Care of the City, during the late unnatural Rebellion.

A special free Pardon has pass'd the Great Seal to William Murray, of Taymond, Esq; of all Treasons and Misprision of Treason, by him committed before the 22d of December, 1746. (See Dec. p. 646)

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Was observ'd a General Fast thro' Great Britain and Ireland, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation, on Account of the War with France and Spain. The Day before being Twelfth Day, the Ball and playing at Hazard at Court, according to Custom, was put off to Friday the 9th, on Account of the said Fast.

Admiral Byng arriv'd at Portsmouth, to take on him the Command of a Squadron of Men of War, in order to reinforce Admiral Medley in the Mediterranean.

THURSDAY, 8.

Sir William Smith, Knight, was declar'd

Alderman of Aldgate Ward, Thomas Page, Esq; having declin'd going on with the Scrutiny. (See Dec. last p. 646)

A Respite, to Tuesday the 10th of March, was granted to the following Rebels, lately condemn'd for High Treason, at St. Margaret's Hill, viz. Francis Farquharson, Thomas Watson, James Lindsey, Sir James Kinloch, John Burnet, Charles Gordon, James Gordon, Walter Mitchel, George Ramsey, Allen Cameron, Alexander M'Lauchlan, Hector M'Kenzie, Roderic M'Culloch, John Farquharson, James Stewart.

FRIDAY, 9.

Was publickly read in all the Markets of London, Westminster, and Southwark, an Order to prevent Butchers from killing of Calves, on Pain of being prosecuted for the same, pursuant to an Order publish'd for that Purpose. This was on Account of the Distemper among the Cows; but it being a great Hardship on the Breeders of Calves, the Prohibition was soon taken off. (See the 15th Day.)

TUESDAY, 13.

This Day the Lord Lovat was carried up to the House of Peers, attended by a strong Guard, and delivered in his Answer to the Impeachment against him; (See Dec. last, p. 645.) in which he denied every Article; and, after making a long Speech, he was ordered into Custody again by the Lord Chancellor. Upon his retreating, he said, that if his Lordship had ordered him to Portsmouth, he would willingly obey his Lordship's Commands. He presented two Petitions; the first was, that he might have his strong Box delivered to him; and the other, that one Mr. Frazer might attend him: The former was rejected, and the latter granted.

A further Reprieve, to the 10th of March, was granted to the following Rebels, under Sentence of Death in the New Goal, Southwark, viz. John Saunderson, James Batteragh, Charles Deacon, Thomas Furnival, James Gadd, Christopher Taylor, James Wilding, Alexander M'Grouther.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

William Whitaker, Esq; was declar'd Alderman of Lime-street Ward, by a Majority of five, on the Scrutiny, against John Tuff, Esq; (See Dec. last, p. 646.)

Lord Lovat's Answer to the Articles of Impeachment against him was sent down to the House of Commons.

THURS-



THURSDAY, 15.

Mr. Trevor, late his Majesty's Minister to the States General, arriv'd in Town from Holland. (See his *Memorial* at taking Leave, in our *Mag.* for Dec. last, p. 647.)

His Majesty in Council was pleas'd to make the following Variations and Additions to his last Orders, concerning the Distemper'd Cattle, *viz.*

1. That no Ox, Bull, Cow, Calf, Steer, or Heifer, whether fat or lean, shall pass the *Humber* or *Trent*, Northward, from the 19th Instant, to the 27th of *March* next; for which Purpose, the Justices are ordered to cause a strict Watch to be kept on all Bridges, Fords, &c. upon the said Rivers.

2. That where lean Cattle are put out to Pasture, and that not sufficient to supply them, the Owners may remove them to some other, tho' in a different Parish; but a Certificate must be first obtained, that they are in Health, agreeable to his Majesty's Order on the 17th of *December* last.

3. That the Prohibition laid by his Majesty's aforesaid Order, with regard to the Removal and Sale of Calves, be taken off from all fatted Calves, provided they are free from any Distemper; Proof whereof must be made, pursuant to the aforesaid Order.

4. That in all Cases where Cattle are stopped, pursuant to the aforesaid Order, during the Examination of the Offenders, the Churchwardens are empower'd to put the said Cattle under the Care of a proper Person; and if it appears that the Cattle are such as are prohibited to be removed, and are not infected, then the Cattle shall be drove back the same Way from whence they were brought.

5. That instead of requiring the Oaths of two Constables, &c. to the Value of Cattle shot, and buried, pursuant to his Majesty's Order of the 12th of *March* last, to entitle the Owners to the Reward; the Oath of one shall be sufficient where two can't be had; but the Owner must call a credible Witness, who is to make Oath, as is directed by the said Order to be made by the said Constables, &c. the Credibility of which Witness must be certified by the Churchwardens, &c. of the Parish where he is an Inhabitant.

FRIDAY, 16.

A Bill was order'd into Parliament to repeal the Act for prohibiting Commerce with Spain.

The following Replication to the Answer of *Simon Lord Lovat*, was made at the Bar of the House of Peers, by Sir *William Yonge*:

My Lords,

The Commons have consider'd the Answer of *Simon Lord Lovat* to the Articles of

Impeachment, exhibited against him by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, assembled in Parliament, and do aver their Charge against the said *Simon Lord Lovat* for High Treason to be true: and that the said *Simon Lord Lovat* is guilty in such Manner as he stands impeached; and that the Commons will be ready to prove their Charge against him, at such convenient Time as shall be appointed for that Purpose.

The Pay of the two Troops of Life-Guards lately disbanded, (see Dec. last, p. 646.) was settled by the War-Office, *viz.* the Officers to have their Pay till provided for in other Regiments; the old Men to have a Shilling *per Diem* during Life; those that chuse to quit the Service, 30*l.* and those that chuse to enter into other Regiments 10 *l.* *per Annum* till provided for.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year ensuing, *viz.* *Bedf.* Wm. Gery, of Bushmead, Esq;—*Bucks.* Tho. Kensey, of Chilton, Esq;—*Cumb.* Tho. Whitefield, of Clargill, Esq;—*Cheshire.* Cha. Legh, of Adlington, Esq;—*Cambr. and Hunt.* John Godfrey, of Brinkly, Esq;—*Devon.* John Bassett, of Heanton-Court, Esq;—*Dorset.* Rob. Goodden, of Over-Compton, Esq;—*Essex.* Nich. Corfellis, of Wivenhoe, Esq;—*Gloucestr.* John Harding, of Ozleworth, Esq;—*Herts.* Edw. Chester, of Albury, Esq;—*Heref.* Bensalem Edwards, of Bodenham, Esq;—*Kent.* Wm. Quilter, of Orpington, Esq;—*Leicestr.* Jonathan Grundy, of Little Wixton, Esq;—*Line.* Gilbert Caldecott, Esq;—*Monm.* John Day, of Caldicot, Esq;—*Northumb.* Wm. Ord, of Fenham, Esq;—*Northamp.* Edw. Price, of Milton, Esq;—*Notting.* Sir C. Molyneux, Bart.—*Oxf.* Tho. Horde, of Coat, Esq;—*Rutl.* Tho. Wootton, Esq;—*Somerset.* Tho. Coles, of Kingston, Esq;—*Staff.* Geo. Hunt, of Rochester, Esq;—*Suffolk.* Ro. Edgar, of Ipswich, Esq;—*Southam.* Wm. Rickman, of Posbrook, Esq;—*Surrey.* Abr. Atkins, of Clapham, Esq;—*Suffex.* Timothy Shelley, of Wort, Esq;—*Warw.* John Addis, of Moorhall, Esq;—*Worcestr.* Joshua Dowler, Esq;—*Wilts.* W. Phipps, of Haywood, Esq;—*Yorks.* Sir W. Milner, of Nun-Appleton, Bart. — For SOUTH-WALES, *viz.* *Brecon.* Lewis Pryse, of Langorfe, Esq;—*Carmar.* David Pugh, of Cordmore, Esq;—*Card.* W. Lewis, of Lanlase, Esq;—*Glam.* Tho. Powell, of Tondee, Esq;—*Pemb.* Rowland Edwardes, of Trefgarn, Esq;—*Radnor.* John Patteshall, of Paddleston, Esq;— For NORTH-WALES, *viz.* *Ang.* W. Thomas, of Cemmais, Esq;—*Carmar.* Ro. Parry, of Mellionen, Esq;—*Denb.* Ro. Williams, of Pwllly, Esq;—*Flint.* Tho. Hughes, of Halkin, Esq;—*Merion.* Hugh Lloyd, of Gwerclas, Esq;—*Montg.* Geo. Robinson, of Borth-dire, Esq;

*Admiralty Office, Jan. 16.* Capt. David Chesep, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Lark*, gives an Account, by Letter dated the 13th Instant, That being off the Island of *Madeira*, in Company with his Majesty's Ship the *Gloucester*, Capt. Saunders, they gave Chace on the 25th of last Month to a Sail which was standing to the Eastward; that the *Gloucester* came up with her about Two in the Afternoon, and began to engage her, and in about half an Hour she struck, and Capt. Chesep has brought her into *Plymouth*. The Prize is called *le Fort de Nantes*, of 650 Tons, mounted with 32 Guns, and had 200 Men on board, two of which were killed. She was bound from *la Vera Cruz* and the *Havanna* to *Cadiz*, laden with 105 Chests of Silver, besides a valuable Cargo of *Cochineal*, *Indigo*, *Vennils*, *Havanna Snuff*, and *Sugar*. [It is computed that this Prize will be worth about 300,000<sup>l</sup>. Sterling.]

MONDAY, 19.

The Court sat at *St. Margaret's - Hill*, when the following Prisoners were arraigned upon Indictments for High Treason, viz. *James Stormouth*, *Henry Moir*, *Robert Moir*, *Alexander Mackenzie*, and *Charles Oliphant*, who all pleaded Not Guilty.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when two Women received Sentence of Death, viz. *Anne Boswell*, for the Murder of her Husband, who kept the *Three Tuns* in *Ayleffe - street*, *Goodman's - Fields*; and *Mary Allen*, alias *Smith*, alias *Kenton*, for Shoplifting. The former was sentenced to be burnt.

TUESDAY, 20.

The Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 41st Year of his Age.

Extract of a Letter from *Antigua*, dated Nov. 9.

We have just now the agreeable News, that *St. Bartholomew*, an Island ten Leagues to the Northward of *St. Christopher's*, is taken by two Privateers belonging to this Island, call'd the *Fitz-Roy* and the *Knowles*. They have secured about 300 Negroes, 200 of which are this Moment arrived here in the two Sloops. A Fortification is already made on the Island, in order to keep and secure it, and 70 Men are left in it. There is a very good Harbour in the Island, from whence the Enemy greatly annoy'd our Trade, and have taken since the Commencement of the War, above 50 Sail of Merchant Ships, and carried them there till they could have an Opportunity to carry them to *Martinico*; and constantly fitted out and refresh'd themselves in this Port. The Privateers had on board, when they attack'd it, only 185 Men; yet they have made near

400 White People Prisoners, 140 of whom are fit to bear Arms. The French were so suddenly attack'd, that they had not Time to defend themselves; two of the Privateers Men were kill'd and one wounded; of the Enemy only one was wounded.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

Of the 12 Malefactors condemn'd in *September*, *October* and *December* Sessions, 9 were this Day executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Felix* and *Anthony Matthews*, Haymakers, for a Robbery near *Hendon*; *Barney Lindsey*, a Boy of 16, for a Highway Robbery near *Paneras*; *Samuel Moxum*, for House-breaking; *Philip Jewell*, for stealing a Silver Tankard; *Robert Fitzgerald*, for uttering a forg'd Bill of Exchange; *John Wilkins*, a Soldier, for a Highway Robbery near *Islington*; *Richard Clay*, an Accomplice with *Moxum*, and *John Matthews*, for House-breaking. *Pidgeon*, for stealing a Silver Watch, was respited; *De la Fontain*, for publishing a forg'd Bill of Exchange, order'd to be transported for Life; and *Radwell*, for stealing a black Gelding, was respited the Night before the Execution.

THURSDAY, 22.

At the Court at *St. Margaret's Hill*, *Alexander Mackenzie*, Lieutenant in the *Earl of Cromartie's* Regiment, and *Henry* and *Robert Moir*, (Brothers) private Men in *Lord Balmerino's* Troop of the Pretender's Life-Guards, were tried and found Guilty of High Treason.

FRIDAY, 23.

*James Stormouth*, an Ensign in the first Battalion of *Lord Ogilvie's* Regiment; and *Charles Oliphant*, (who was several Years in the Excise at *Aberdeen* and *Inverness*) a Lieutenant in *Lord John Drummond's* Regiment (in the Service of the French King, and in *Scotland* at the Time of the Rebellion) were found Guilty of High Treason. Then the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes* pass'd Sentence of Death upon these two, and the three convicted the preceding Day; and the Court adjourned to *Feb. 16*.

*Archibald Stewart*, Esq; who was Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* when the Rebels entered that City, was admitted to Bail, several Gentlemen being bound in large Recognizances for his Appearance.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

MATTHEW *Fetherstonhaugh*, Esq; to Miss *Letbitchellier*. — Mr. *Aspburnham*, who keeps the *Red Lion* in *Peppin's Alley*, *Fleetstreet*, aged 88, to his 10th Wife, a young Woman. — *Tho. Clarges*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Tho. Clarges*, Bart. to the Hon. Miss *Barrington*, Sister to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Barrington*. — Mr. *Canyers*, to the Lady — *Fermor*, Daughter to the Earl of



of *Pemfret*.—*Anthony Sawyer*, Esq; to the Countess Dowager of *March*.—*Edwin Lascelles*, Esq; Memb. for *Scarborough*, to Miss *Davos*.—*Francis Austen*, of *Sevenshale* in *Kent*, Esq; to Miss *Mattley*.—Sir *John Rawdon*, Bart. in *Ireland*, to Miss *Hill*, Sister to the Lord Viscount *Hillsborough*.—*Charles Marshall*, Esq; Son to the late Rev. Dr. *Marshall*, to Miss *Waters*.—Mr. *Netto*, a Jew Merchant, to the Widow *Spinoza*.—*Francis Oliphant*, Lord *Oliphant*, of *North Britain*, to Miss *Mary Lingley*, of *York*.—The Lady of the Hon. *George Lyttleton*, Esq; deliver'd of a Daughter.—Lady *Molesworth*, of a Daughter.

## DEATHS.

**R**OBERT PIGOTT, Esq; who was Representative for the County of *Huntingdon* in several Parliaments.—Right Hon. Lord *George Graham*, Brother to the Duke of *Montrose*, and Capt. of the *Nottingham*, a 60 Gun Ship, who had given evident Proofs of his being an able and brave Commander.—Rev. Mr. *Comarque*, Rector of *Halfall* in *Lancashire*, a Living of 400*l.* per Annum.—*Rowland Rogers*, Esq; late Treasurer to the *S. S. Company*.—Capt. *Kingscot*, a Captain in the *Guards*, at his Brother's House at *Birfield* in *Berkshire*.—*Jasper Hale*, Esq; at *Peckham* in *Surrey*.—Mr. *Lane*, an eminent Grocer near *Hicks's Hall*.—Sir *John Shadwell*, Knt. Physician to *Q. Anne*, and Son of the late Sir *John Shadwell*, the Poet Laureat.—Countess Dowager of *Mount-Alexander*, in *Ireland*.—*Anne Wilding*, at *Northall*, in the Parish of *Eddlesborough* in *Bucks*, in the 113th Year of her Age.—Mr. *Roger Williams*, Purveyor of Wines to his Majesty, and Clerk of the Races at *Newmarket*.—Mr. *Jacob Mendez*, formerly an eminent Jew Merchant.—Rev. Dr. *Daniel Lombard*, at *Camelford* in *Cornwall*.—Sir *James Grant*, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for the Burghs of *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Bamff*, &c.—Rt. Hon. the Lady *Helen Montgomery*, Sister to the Earl of *Eglington*.—Rev. *John Lewis*, M. A. Vicar of *Mynshere*, and Minister of *Margate* in *Kent*, who wrote the Lives of Dr. *John Wickliffe*, Bp. *Pecock*, and *William Caxton*, the first English Printer; also several other Pieces, and printed *Wickliffe's Testament*.—*George Middleton*, Esq; an eminent Banker in the *Strand*.—Right Hon. *Pattee Byng*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*, Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his Brother, Brigadier-Gen. *George Byng*, now Earl of *Torrington*.—The Lady of Geo. *Lyttleton*, Esq; Memb. for *Oakhampton*.—Sir *Peter Davenport*, Bart. Receiver General for *Cheeshire*.

## Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. *John Spry*, made Archdeacon of *Berks*, in the Room of Mr. *Samuel*

*Knight*, deceased.—Mr. *Phillips*, presented to the Rectory of *Lantaglass* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of Dr. *Lombard*, deceased.—*James Barker*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Taxley* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *Charles Whitehead*, to the Vicarage of *Cobham*, alias *Cudham*, in *Kent*.—Dr. *Shuckford* had a Dispensation to hold the Rectory of *Allhallows*, *London*, together with the Vicarage of *Warnham* in *Sussex*.—Mr. *Ferdinando Warner*, presented to the Rectory of *St. Michael's*, *Queenhithe*, in *London*, in the Room of Mr. *Griffith*; and Mr. *Griffith*, to the Rectory of *Upbam* in *Hampshire*, in the Room of Mr. *Warner*.—Mr. *Thomas Penrose*, to the Rectory of *Newbury* in *Berkshire*.—Mr. *John Williams*, to the Vicarage of *Lanmelan* in *Radnorshire*.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**S**IR *John Ligonier*, Knight of the Bath, made General of Horse.—Major Gen. Earl of *Crauford*, made Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Lord *Spill's*, deceased.—Lieut. Gen. *James Lord Tyranny*, made Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late *Columbine's*, deceased.—*Matthew Fetherstonhaugh*, in *Northumberland*, Esq; made a Baronet of *Great Britain*.—Right Hon. *Stephen*, Lord *Ilchester*, Baron of *Woodford Strangways* in *Dorsetshire*, created Lord *Ilchester* and *Stardale*, Baron of *Redlynch* in *Somersetshire*; and in Default of Issue, the said Dignity to descend to his Brother the Right Hon. *Henry Fox*, Esq;—*William Windham*, Esq; made Steward of the Household to his Royal Highness the Duke; the Hon. *John Fitzwilliams*, Comptroller of his Royal Highness's Household, in his Room; who is succeeded as one of his Royal Highness's Equerries, by *Dean Peyton*, Esq;—Hon. *Edward Cornwallis*, and Col. *Waldgrave*, made Grooms to his Majesty's Bedchamber.—Hon. *George Byron*, Esq; made an Ensign in Major-Gen. *Howard's* Reg. of Foot.—Right Hon. *William Benn*, Esq; Lord Mayor, elected President of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem Hospitals*, in the Room of Sir *Robert Willmott*, deceased. His Lordship had 85 Voices, and Sir *Daniel Lambert* 69.—Adm. *Vernon* chosen an Elder Brother of the *Trinity-House*, in the Room of Vice-Admiral *Haddock*, deceased.

## Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**J**OHNS *Brewster*, of *Boutham* near the Walls of *York*, Coach-maker.—*Joseph Andrews*, of *Bolton* in the *Moors*, in *Lancashire*, Chapman.—*Henry Geutjes*, now or late of *St. Luke's*, *Middlesex*, Merchant.—*James Wallas*, of *Kirkland*, near *Kirby Kendal*, in *Westmoreland*, Maltster.—*Arthur Low Piercy*, late of *Bridgnorth*, Grocer, Chandler, and Maltster.—*John Bullough*, late of *Stockport* in *Cheshire*, Chapman.—*Simon Routh*, late of *Norwich*, Maltster.—*Joseph Shaw*, now or late of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Merchant.—*Thos. Smith*, late of *Olney* in *Bucks*, Draper.

*A Gentleman has sent us the following Calculation of the great LUNAR ECLIPSE that will happen in February.*

The true Opposition of ☉ and ☾ will be the 14th	26' 19"	after 5 in the Morning,
Day of February, 1746-7, at		[mean Time,
Equation of Time subtract	— — — —	12 31
The apparent Time of the true Opposition	— — — —	12 43
Reduction of Time subtract	— — — —	28
Remains the Time of the Middle of the Eclipse, or the nearest Approximation of the Centers of the Moon and Earth's Shadow	— — — —	12 20
The ☉'s Place will then be ♋	— — — —	6° 18' 13"
The ☾'s Place will then be ♏	— — — —	6 18 13
The Moon's horizontal Parallax	— — — —	58 53
The Sun's horizontal Parallax	— — — —	10
		59 3
The Sun's Semidiameter subtract	— — — —	16 15
The Semidiameter of the Earth's Shadow	— — — —	44 48
At the Time of Full Moon the ☾ will have	5' 15"	of South Latitude,
The least Distance of the Centers	— 5 13	
The Beginning of the Eclipse	21' 38" after 3	The End at 3' 2" after 7
1 Digit will be Eclips'd at	26 40 — — — —	and at 58 after 6
2 — — — — at	31 43 — — — —	52 57
3 — — — — at	36 47 — — — —	47 53
4 — — — — at	41 52 — — — —	42 48
5 — — — — at	46 57 — — — —	37 43
6 — — — — at	52 1 — — — —	32 39
7 — — — — at	57 5 — — — —	27 35
8 — — — — at	2 11 after 4	22 9
9 — — — — at	7 18 — — — —	17 22
10 — — — — at	12 24 — — — —	12 16
11 — — — — at	17 30 — — — —	7 10
12 Total Darkness begins at	23 37	Total Darkness ends at 2 3 after 6
The Duration of Total Darkness 1 Hour 39' 26"		
And of the whole Eclipse — — 3 41 24		

*Note, The Digits on the Left Hand belong to both Rows of Figures.*

**S T O C K S.**

S. Sea nothing	African
— Ann. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Royal Aff. nothing
Bank 127 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Circ. 41	3 p.C. Ann. 82 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
M. Bank 104	Salt Tallies
India 176	Emp. Loan nothing
— Bonds 21 41 a 31	Equiv. nothing
The Course of EXCHANGE.	
Amst. 35 10 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bilboa 38
D. Sight 35 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	Legboia 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 11	Genoa nothing
Hamb. 35 6	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49
Paris 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Lisbon 51 4d $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdx. 30 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Porto 51 4d $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadix 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Antw. 37 3
Madrid 39	Dublin 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.	
Wheat 29 30	Pease 15 17
Rye 17 19	H. Pease 14 16
Barley 11 14	H. Beans 14 16
Oats 10 12	B. Malt 16 18
Tares 14 15	P. Malt 15 17

**Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Dec. 23. to Jan. 27.**

Christned	{ Males 747 } 1487
	{ Females 740 }
Buried	{ Males 1182 } 2475
	{ Females 1293 }
Died under 2 Years old	800
Between 2 and 5	190
5	10 91
10	20 77
20	30 221
30	40 237
40	50 288
50	60 200
60	70 185
70	80 118
80	90 57
90 and upwards	11

2475

Hay 33 to 36s. a Load.

AFTER



AFTER the People of *Genoa* had drove the *Austrian* Troops out of their City and Country, the first Thing they thought of, was to relieve *Savona*, then besieged by the *Piedmontese*; but when they were preparing every Thing for this Purpose, they heard, that the brave Governor of that Place found himself under a Necessity to capitulate, and had accordingly surrendered on the 7th ult. O. S. on Condition that the Garison should march out through the Breach, on the 9th, with all military Honours, but on their Arrival at the Edge of the Ditch, should deliver up their Arms and Colours, and be made Prisoners of War. The Garison consisted of 1400 Men, and the Besiegers found 124 Pieces of Cannon in the Place, with large Magazines of all Sorts. By the Agreement made with the Senate of *Genoa*, when the *Austrians* entered that City, this Place should have been surrendered, and accordingly the Senate sent Orders to the Governor, who was one of the Nobles of *Genoa*, to deliver up the Place to the *Austrians*; but he answered, that while the City was free, he thought it an Honour to obey the Senate's Orders, but as it was now subject to the *Austrians*, he did not think himself obliged to obey their Orders, and would therefore hold out the Place to the last Extremity.

Tho' the People of *Genoa* were disappointed in this, yet they drove the *Austrian* Troops out of every other Part of their Territories, after killing, as they say, above 2000, and making above 4000 of them Prisoners; and having got Possession of all the strong Passes in the Mountains, they are hard at Work in fortifying or rendering them impassable; so that the reducing them by Force will be more difficult than was at first imagined; for as the whole People both of Town and Country are now in Arms, to the Number, as is said, of 60,000 fighting Men, and as several *French* and *Spanish* Officers, with some regular Troops, have been sent to them, it will require a very numerous Army to force a Way into their Country, and reduce them again to Obedience. The *Austrian* Troops that got out of that Country have taken Post about *Gavi* and *Novi*, where Reinforcements are daily arriving, but the *Marquis de Botta* has been ordered to return to *Vienna*, and General Count *Schulembourg* set out from thence on the 16th, N. S. to take upon him the Command of the *Austrian* Army in *Lombardy*. In the mean Time a Negotiation has been set on Foot, by Means of the *British* Minister at *Turin*, for inducing the *Genoise* to submit in an amicable Manner; but we have as yet had no Account of the Terms proposed upon

either Side, and the Success of it will probably depend upon the Event of the Winter Campaign in *Provence*.

As to the War in that Country, nothing has happened since our last but Skirmishes between the advanced Parties, which have generally been successful on the Side of the *Austrians*. The Marshal *Belleisle* with his Army remains in his Camp at *Puget*, waiting for the Reinforcements which are daily arriving; and Count *Brown* with the *Austrian* and *Piedmontese* Army, has intrenched himself in the Wood of *Leffrelles* near *Antibes*, where he seems resolv'd to remain till that City be surrender'd, which has been blockaded and bombarded ever since the *Austrian* Army entered *Provence*, but no Trenches opened, nor any battering Cannon brought before it till the 13th Instant; so that no Place of any Strength in *Provence* has as yet been reduced, except the Island *St. Marguerite*, before *Antibes*, which was reduced by the *British* Squadron. If the last Advices from *Paris* be true, we may soon expect some important News from *Provence*; for they say, that on the 18th or 20th Instant, Marshal *Belleisle* was to march with his whole Army in quest of the Enemy, so that they expected every Day to hear of a bloody Battle, or that the *Austrians* had retired over the *Var*.

As to the Negotiations for a general Peace, they seem to be at a full Stop both at *Lisbon* and *Breda*. The Court of *Spain* have expressly declared, that they can neither give up the Cause of *Don Philip*, nor their *French* Alliance; and on the 15th M. *de Puyfieux*, the *French* Plenipotentiary, set out from *Breda* for *Paris*, without leaving any one in his Room, nor is there one as yet named by the *French* Court for carrying on the Conferences at that Place.

A considerable Change has lately happened in the *French* Ministry, M. *d'Argenson* having resigned his Post of Secretary of State, which has been given to the said M. *de Puyfieux*; but the former has been gratified with a Pension of 60,000 *Livres per Ann.* besides the Post of Counsellor of State, with a Salary of 24,000 *Livres per Annum*.

From *Naples* we have an Account, that on the 29th ult, by the King's express Order, it was notified to the Canons *Giordani* and *Reggiero*, the one Fiscal and the other Judge of the Tribunal of Inquisition, which the Cardinal Archbishop had introduced into that City, without the King's Leave, that they must leave that Kingdom in the Space of eight Days. The said Tribunal was ordered to be immediately abolished, and circular Letters sent to all the Archbishops and Bishops to abstain from any such future Attempt.

## DIVINITY.

1. **THE** Existence and Attributes of God not demonstrable *a priori*; against Dr. Clarke and his Followers. By Tho. Knowles, B.A. Cambridge, price 2s. Bathurst.

2. The Faith of the antient Jews in the Law of Moses, and the Evidence of the Types vindicated; in a Letter to Stebbing. By J. Bate, A. M. price 1s. Cooper.

3. A Treatise of the future Restoration of the Jews and Israelites to their own Land, price 1s. Cooper.

4. A Key to the Prophecies of the Old and New Testaments. By T. Newn, a Shropshire Farmer, price 2s. stitch'd. W. Owen.

5. A Vindication of Christ's Holy Catholick Church, against the injurious Attacks of a Dissenting Gentleman, price 6d. Reeves.

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10. The New Year's Miscellany, price 1s. Freeman.

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## HISTORICAL.

19. The Universal History from the earliest Account of Time to the present. Vol. 1. 8vo, price 5s. in Boards. Osborne and Millar.

20. An Abridgment of the History of England. Being the Summary of Rapin and of Tindal's Continuation. In 3 Vols. 8vo, with Heads and Monuments, price 18s. Knapton.

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of Massianelle, the Fisherman of Naples. By F. Midon, jun. Edit. 2, pr. 2s. sew'd. Davis.

24. A compleat and authentick Account of the late Revolution in Genoa, price 1s. Roberts.

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## POLITICAL.

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43. The Third Charge of Sir C. W. Phillips, Knt. price 6d. Meadows.

## SERMONS.

44. A Sermon preach'd at Dersingham and Woolferton in Norfolk, Oct. 9, 1746, being the Thanksgiving-Day. By S. Kerrich, D.D. Printed by J. Bentham, for W. Thurlbourn, Cambridge; M. Chase, Norwich; and M. Cooper, London, price 6d.

45. A Sermon preach'd at Oxford, before the Mayor and Corporation, Oct. 9, 1746, being the Thanksgiving-Day. By G. Forberger, B. D. price 6d. Rivington.